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MONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

October - 1934

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

VOLUME I NUMBER 2

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TREND IN CASE LOAD

The average weekly case load during the month of October, 1934, was 360,036, which was 4.1 per cent larger than the average for the preceding month, and 12.6 per cent larger than the average for October, 1933. The trend in relief case load in Pennsylvania has been steadily upward since the last week in August (Table 1 and Chart 1).

The case load at the beginning of October was 351,599 or 5.9 percent larger than at the beginning of September, and by the end of October it had increased to 365,618, which was the largest number of cases receiving relief at the end of any month thus far during 1934. An average of 1,425,255 persons, or 14.8 per cent of the State's population, received unemployment relief during the month.

The total number of cases reopened during the month declined 27.2 per cent, but the number of new cases opened increased 3.0 per cent (Table 2).

The decline of 27.2 per cent in the number of reopened cases, and a decrease of 13.2 per cent in the number of cases closed, caused the rate of turnover* in case load during October to be about 5 per cent less than during September. As a result, the total number of cases receiving relief at some time during October was only 0.4 per cent larger than during September; whereas, the average number of cases receiving relief during the month was 4.1 per cent larger in October than in September.

The average number of cases receiving direct relief during the month increased 3.1 per cent from September to October. A total of 44,948 cases were added to the direct relief rolls during October, but 30,921 cases were closed during the same period.

Cases receiving work relief at the beginning of October numbered but 587. The new Work Relief program was started on October first and by the end of the month 11,867 cases were receiving work relief. Only 57 reopened cases and 264

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* Cases opened and reopened plus cases closed divided by average number of cases receiving relief during the month.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - OCTOBER, 1934

Month and Year	Number at End of Month	Average Number During Month*
September, 1932	146,959	146,959**
October	213,874	180,417
November	266,141	240,008
December	319,093	292,617
January, 1933	366,928	343,011
February	415,397	391,163
March	437,035	426,216
April	444,602	440,819
May	454,884	449,743
June	432,533	443,709
July	392,605	412,569
August	341,107	366,856
September	316,170	328,638
October	323,601	319,885
November	325,959	324,780
December	297,270	311,615
January, 1934	279,002	288,136
February	311,998	295,500
March	297,134	304,566
April	348,943	343,995
May	348,977	348,960
June	338,758	341,342
July	334,569	334,903
August	332,025	334,096
September	351,599	345,716
October	365,618	360,036

* From September, 1932 to May, 1934, inclusive, figures in this column are averages of beginning and end of month case load. Beginning with the month of June, 1934, the figures are averages of the number of cases receiving relief each week.

** End of month figure.

CHART I

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS.

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO OCTOBER 1934.

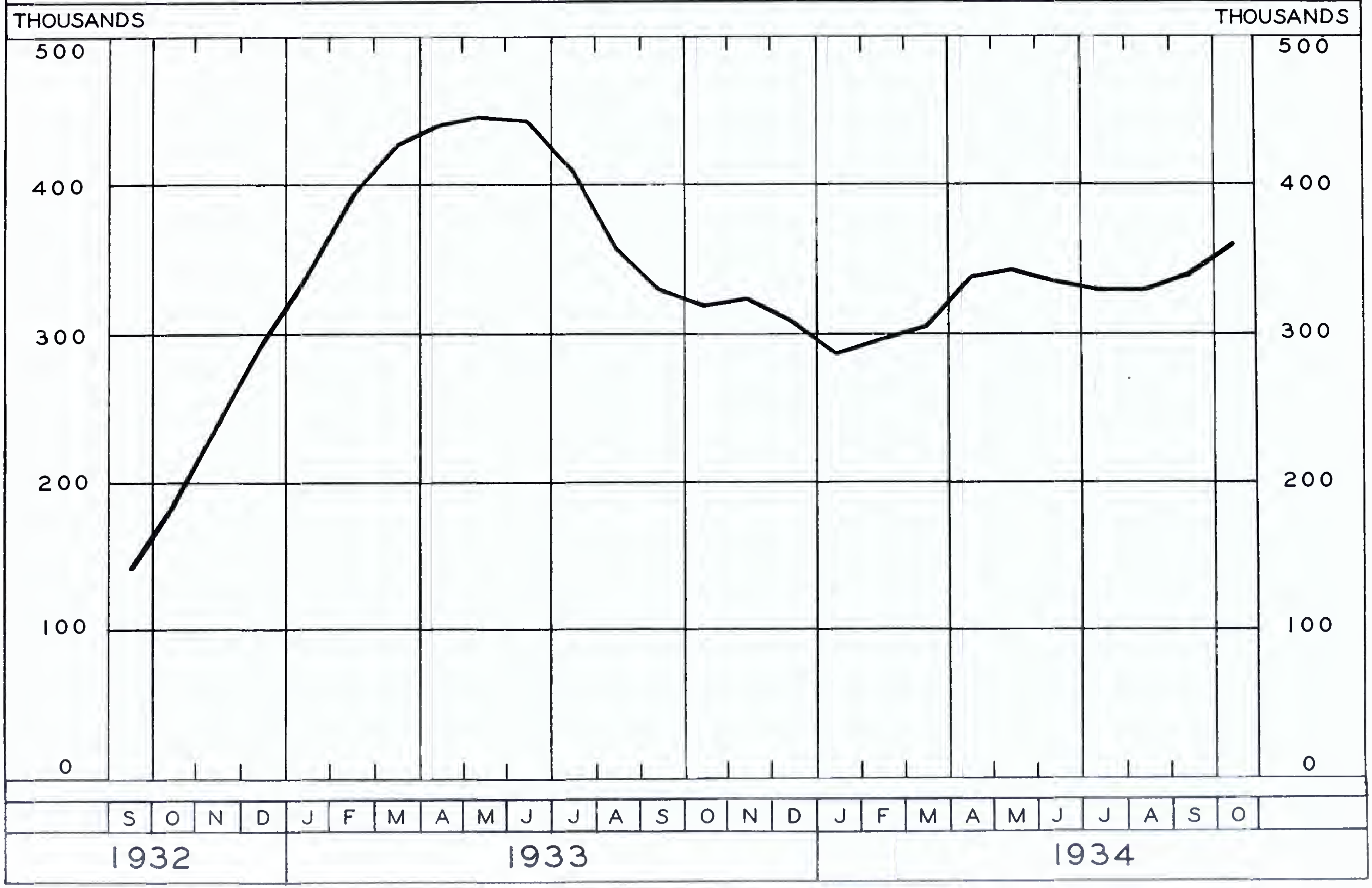

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1934

Item	October	September	Percentage Change From September
Cases at beginning of month			
Direct Relief	351,012	328,044	+ 7.0
Work Relief	587	3,981	-85.3
Total	351,599	332,025	+ 5.9
Different cases receiving Relief at some time during month			
Direct Relief	388,311	385,194	+ 0.8
Work Relief	12,475	4,728	+163.9
Total	389,057*	387,656*	+ 0.4
Cases at end of month			
Direct Relief	353,751	351,012	+ 0.8
Work Relief	11,867	587	+1921.6
Total	365,618	351,599	+ 4.0
Average number of cases receiving Relief during month			
Direct Relief	355,431	344,776	+ 3.1
Work Relief	4,605	940	+389.9
Total	360,036	345,716	+ 4.1
New Applications for Relief	24,363	23,213	+ 5.0
New cases opened			
Direct Relief	15,999	15,763	+ 1.5
Work Relief	264	26	+915.4
Total	16,263	15,789	+ 3.0
Re-applications for Relief	41,055	53,933	-23.9
Cases reopened			
Direct Relief	28,949	39,720	-27.1
Work Relief	57	122	-53.3
Total	29,006	39,842	-27.2
Cases closed			
Direct Relief	30,921	33,583	- 7.9
Work Relief	367	2,474	-85.2
Total	31,288	36,057	-13.2

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

new cases were placed on work relief rolls during the month. All other cases placed on work projects were transferred from the direct relief rolls.

A total of 276,802 cases were reinvestigated during the month. Increases in the amount of the relief grant were made in 31,841 cases and in 13,371 cases the amount of the relief grant was reduced. Relief was discontinued to 24,897 cases and the relief grant was unchanged in 206,693 cases. Cases closed without home investigation numbered 6,391.

COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Expenditures for unemployment relief in Pennsylvania from State and Federal funds during October amounted to $12,148,067.19 - an increase of $2,665,199.46 or 28.1 per cent over the previous month.

The increase in expenditures for direct relief amounted to $1,508,433.91, or 56.6 per cent of the total increase. A large part of the increase was caused by the fact that there were 23 direct relief order writing days in October as compared with 20 in September. Other factors contributing to this increase were the 3.1 per cent increase in case load and the need for larger amounts of fuel. Expenditures for fuel during October were $385,000 more than during the previous month.

The new Work Relief program was put in operation during October and expenditures for this type of relief increased 111.9 per cent.

Most of the Special Programs were expanded during October, the percentage of increase ranging from 20.4 to 240.1. Total expenditures for all Special Programs amounted to $825,037.43 - an increase of 124.9 per cent.

The trend of expenditures for relief is shown in Table 3 and Chart 2.

TABLE 3

EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
OCTOBER, 1934

Items	Amount	Per Cent of Total	Percentage Change From September
Direct Relief	9,262,383.81	76.2	+ 19.5
Food[a]	7,898,607.83	65.0	+ 15.4
Shoes and Clothing[b]	646,192.45	5.3	+ 2.7
Fuel	552,889.23	4.5	+230.7
Medical Care[c]	128,732.21	1.1	+ 31.6
Other[d]	35,962.09	0.3	+152.9
Work Relief	992,577.11	8.2	+111.9
Special Programs	825,037.43	6.8	+124.9
Processing of Drought Cattle	445,336.82	3.7	+240.1
Homeless and Transients	228,963.26	1.9	+ 45.8
College Student Program	70,465.40	0.6	+139.0
Unemployed Veterans	39,951.17	0.3	+121.6
Emergency Education	35,367.53	0.3	+ 20.4
Other[e]	4,953.25	*	+266.1
Administration	1,068,068.84	8.8	+ 19.5
Total[f]	12,148,067.19	100.0	+ 28.1

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* Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

[a] Does not include value of Federal surplus food commodities distributed.

[b] Value of shoes and clothing distributed to persons receiving relief.

[c] Value of requisitions passed for payment.

[d] Includes thrift gardens and shelter.

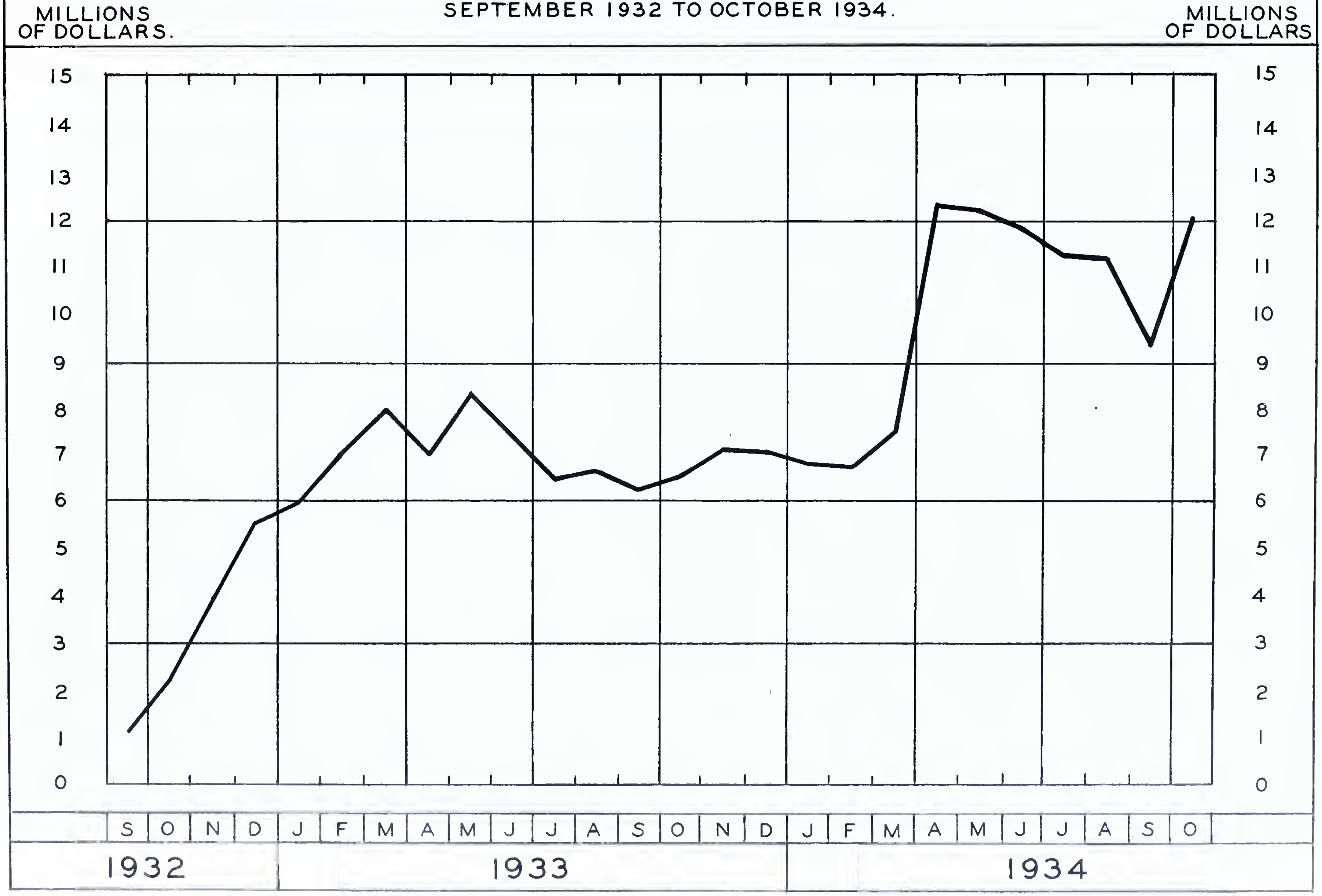
[e] Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives, highways, and C. W.A. clean-up.

[f] Does not include $419,193.02 reported by local government units for direct and work relief, and $1,395.73 reported by State Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since they are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

CHART II

EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS.

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO OCTOBER 1934.



DIRECT RELIEF

Expenditures for Direct Relief amounted to $9,262,383.81, or 76.2 per cent of the total relief expenditures during October.

The number of Direct Relief orders issued during the month and the average amount of these orders are shown in the following tabulation:

Relief Item	Number of Orders	Average Amount of Order
Food (Weekly Orders)	1,632,311	$4.31
Milk	274,227	3.15
Surplus Foods	1,017,789	.38
Fuel	125,190	4.41
Shoes and Clothing	186,390	3.47
Medical and Dental	24,987	5.15

Food orders are issued weekly to all direct relief cases. Milk orders are issued every 28 days. Orders for other types of direct relief are written as investigation reveals the need for such relief.

Federal surplus foods distributed during October consisted of 1,681,474 pounds of roast beef, 36,032 pounds of smoked pork, 6,478 pounds of fresh beef, and 139,762 pounds of butter.

WORK RELIEF

A new Work Relief program was instituted during October and by the end of the month 1,193 projects, employing 37,033 persons, were in operation. Approximately 85 per cent of these persons were employed on public property projects. Of the total number employed 15.8 per cent were employed on road and street construction, 14.0 per cent were constructing new sewers, and 12.8 per cent were employed on landscaping projects.

Most of the women receiving work relief were employed on public welfare, health, and recreational projects.

Expenditures for Work Relief during October amounted to $992,577.11 as compared with $468,436.43 during September.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Homeless and Transients

A total of 28,745 persons were given aid during October by Pennsylvania transient centers. The number of unattached individuals aided during October was 10.2 per cent less than during September but there were 1.5 per cent more family persons. There has been a constant increase in the number of persons in family cases as compared with the number of unattached persons during the past four months.

During September only a limited amount of funds was available for Homeless and Transient relief and as a result certain needed items could not be purchased until after the first of October. Expenditures for relief in kind during October increased 38.0 per cent.

The purchase of winter equipment for camps caused an increase of 134.4 per cent in materials and capital expenditures. The following tabulation presents a comparison of September and October statistics.

Items	October	September	Percentage Change from September
Number of Cases-Total	26,269	29,159	- 9.9
Family cases	956	958	- 0.2
Non-family cases	25,313	28,201	- 10.2
Number of Persons-Total	28,745	31,581	- 9.0
Family persons	3,432	3,380	+ 1.5
Unattached persons	25,313	28,201	- 10.2
Amount of Relief-Total	$184,065.14	$137,834.60	+ 33.5
In kind	173,905.53	126,035.80	+ 38.0
In cash	10,159.61	11,798.80	- 13.9
Materials and Capital Expenditures-Total	44,898.12	19,151.41	+ 134.4
Capital Expenditures	32,516.75	10,741.52	+ 202.7
Materials	12,381.37	8,409.89	+ 47.2

Emergency Education

The Emergency Education program during October provided employment for 414 persons, and training for 18,580 pupils and trainees. Classes in the field of general adult education had an enrollment of 12,819. The enrollment in other classes was as follows; literacy classes, 1,563; parent education, 319; nursery schools, 247; vocational training, 589; vocational rehabilitation, 74; workers' education, 195; and other types of educational projects, 2,774.

College Student Aid Program

A total of 69 colleges in Pennsylvania participated in the College Student Aid program during October. Of the 5,021 students receiving aid 3,470 were men and 1,551 were women.

Most of these students were employed on intra-mural projects such as clerical and research work, but community projects of an educational or recreational nature provided employment for 431. Wages earned during the month amounted to $70,465.40, and average earning of $14.03.

Production Projects

A total of 28,100 drought cattle were processed during the month and 1,409,936 cans of beef were produced. All of the meat processed under this program will be distributed to relief cases in Pennsylvania.

The mattress factory produced 912 mattresses during the month. These mattresses are now being shipped to various counties in the State for distribution to relief families.

The C. C. C. in Pennsylvania

A new enrollment to fill vacancies in Pennsylvania's quota of 19,650 Civilian Conservation Corps workers was begun on October 1. A total of 6,810 replacements were recruited from the relief rolls.

There are 83 C.C.C. camps in Pennsylvania and the men in these camps are sending approximately $475,000 each month to their dependents, many of whom were formerly receiving relief.

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES

The average number of cases receiving relief increased from September to October in 47 counties and decreased in 20 counties. The counties reporting the largest percentage of increase were Cameron (51.3 per cent), Potter (48.4 per cent), Monroe (29.2 per cent), Bradford (26.3 per cent), Wayne (20.1 per cent) Columbia (18.5 per cent), Tioga (18.2 per cent), and Greene (16.1 per cent). All of these counties, with the exception of Columbia, Greene, and Cameron, are agricultural and have small relief case loads. Cameron has a small case load but most of its population are engaged in manufacturing. Columbia is an industrial county, and bituminous coal mining is the chief industry in Greene County.

The largest percentages of decrease were reported in Adams County (19.3 per cent), Forest County (19.1 per cent), and Fulton County (12.9 per cent). These counties are also agricultural and have small relief case loads.

The number of persons receiving relief in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties during October was larger than in any previous month. The average number of cases receiving relief was 7.8 per cent larger in October than in September in Allegheny County and 2.8 per cent larger in Philadelphia County. The combined average case load of these two counties was 41.6 per cent of the total case load in the State.

Lackawanna County was the only one of the 5 anthracite coal mining counties to report a decrease in the number of persons receiving relief during October. Of the 10 bituminous coal mining counties, 7 reported increases in case load and 3 reported decreases. The average increase in case load in these 15 coal mining counties was 2.7 per cent.

Three counties, Pike, Adams, and Cameron, reported less than 5 per cent of the county's population receiving relief in October, and one county, Clearfield, reported over 30 per cent of the population on relief.

Total expenditures for relief increased from September to October in each of the 26 counties and 13 administrative areas.

TABLE 4

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES
OCTOBER, 1934

Area or County	Ave. No. Cases During Month	Percentage Change from September, 1934	Number Persons in Relief Cases	Per Cent of Population*	Total Expenditures Including Administration	Percentage Change from September, 1934
Area #1- Total	9,631	(+ 5.6)	(47,541)	(21)	318,288.06	28.7
Columbia	2,062	+18.5	10,809	22		
Montour	537	- 5.0	2,752	19		
Northumberland	5,612	+ 4.0	26,737	21		
Snyder	894	+ 2.5	4,627	25		
Union	526	- 4.2	2,616	15		
Area #2- Total	5,120	(+ 1.1)	(20,570)	(13)	185,651.68	46.6
Clinton	1,054	- 5.6	4,452	14		
Lycoming	3,521	+ 1.0	13,704	15		
Tioga	545	+18.2	2,414	8		
Area #3- Total	965	(+24.5)	(4,313)	(7)	45,949.03	35.5
Monroe	535	+29.2	2,363	8		
Pike	59	+13.5	242	3		
Wayne	371	+20.1	1,708	6		
Area #4- Total	3,818	(- 2.0)	(16,994)	(9)	119,868.78	34.7
Adams	367	-19.3	1,806	5		
Cumberland	1,678	+ 4.0	7,169	11		
Franklin	1,571	- 1.6	7,157	11		
Fulton	202	-12.9	862	9		
Area #5- Total	1,586	(+11.5)	(6,895)	(7)	45,256.65	20.4
Bradford	638	+26.3	2,848	6		
Sullivan	87	- 7.4	417	6		
Susquehanna	633	+ 3.3	2,599	8		
Wyoming	228	+ 8.1	1,031	7		
Area #6- Total	11,924	(+ 6.8)	(47,038)	(12)	405,628.59	33.8
Carbon	1,382	+11.2	5,980	9		
Lehigh	5,480	+ 2.9	20,696	12		
Northampton	5,062	+10.0	20,362	12		

TABLE 4 (Continued)

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES
OCTOBER, 1934

Area or County	Ave. No. Cases During Month	Percentage Change from September, 1934	Number Persons in Relief Cases	Per Cent of Population*	Total Expenditures Including Administration	Percentage Chang from Sept ber, 1934
Area #7- Total	7,957	(+ 5.9)	(35,956)	(27)	250,040.40	28.7
Centre	1,944	+ 4.9	8,888	19		
Clearfield	6,013	+ 6.2	27,068	31		
Area #8- Total	4,124	(- 0.1)	(17,115)	(17)	129,153.77	27.0
Clarion	1,063	- 1.6	4,557	13		
Forest	55	-19.1	266	5		
Venango	3,006	0.8	12,292	19		
Area #9- Total	2,922	(- 0.9)	(12,531	(9)	92,495.46	12.3
Cameron	59	+51.3	253	5		
Elk	842	- 0.7	3,580	11		
McKean	885	- 2.3	3,717	7		
Warren	1,136	- 1.6	4,981	12		
Area #10- Total	10,354	(+ 4.9)	(42,042)	(15)	342,853.33	41.2
Butler	2,231	+ 2.1	9,789	12		
Lawrence	4,340	+ 5.9	17,010	17		
Mercer	3,783	+ 5.6	15,243	15		
Area #11- Total	7,619	(+ 2.6)	(33,908)	(16)	231,079.28	26.4
Armstrong	2,842	+ 4.2	12,465	16		
Indiana	2,538	+ 3.6	11,609	15		
Jefferson	2,239	- 0.4	9,834	19		
Area #12- Total	8,060	(+ 6.7)	(33,975)	(14)	243,186.21	35.9
Greene	1,541	+16.1	6,553	16		
Washington	6,519	+ 4.7	27,422	13		
Area #13- Total	7,168	(+ 2.9)	(28,081)	(12)	214,405.62	55.3
Crawford	1,377	+ 3.8	5,557	9		
Erie	5,791	+ 2.7	22,524	13		

TABLE 4 (Continued)

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES
OCTOBER, 1934

Area or County	Ave. No. Cases During Month	Percentage Change from September, 1934	Number Persons in Relief Cases	Per Cent of Population*	Total Expenditures Including Administration	Percentage Change from September, 1934
Allegheny	74,713	+ 7.8	267,875	19	2,251,880.53	20.7
Beaver	5,087	+ 6.0	18,792	13	145,062.50	37.4
Bedford	1,873	+ 0.5	8,206	22	45,447.13	29.6
Berks	6,120	+ 5.4	22,609	10	183,202.35	24.7
Blair	3,759	+ 3.3	15,674	11	126,822.28	44.1
Bucks	1,159	- 2.1	5,335	6	31,004.42	27.2
Cambria	6,972	+ 4.9	28,886	14	198,940.88	30.9
Chester	1,853	+ 7.6	8,505	7	67,520.38	43.6
Dauphin	5,246	+ 5.0	20,372	12	246,583.89	51.2
Delaware	5,858	+ 1.9	24,526	9	190,266.94	27.8
Fayette	13,991	+10.9	58,653	30	427,210.63	32.5
Huntingdon	1,799	+ 6.3	6,878	18	48,280.90	34.0
Juniata	464	- 5.7	2,261	16	12,745.93	11.8
Lackawanna	14,418	- 4.8	62,216	20	454,738.70	10.9
Lancaster	4,829	+ 3.9	18,108	9	136,156.47	28.2
Lebanon	1,453	+ 1.7	6,179	9	43,910.60	29.1
Luzerne	18,516	+ 3.6	80,962	18	632,250.69	18.2
Mifflin	1,579	- 2.4	7,214	18	63,348.44	28.8
Montgomery	4,810	+ 8.6	22,572	8	156,336.61	34.8
Perry	367	- 0.3	1,721	8	10,373.51	19.1
Philadelphia	74,900	+ 2.8	269,958	14	2,257,512.37	17.3
Potter	383	+48.4	1,688	10	12,183.85	80.0
Schuylkill	11,270	+ 1.0	44,878	19	358,520.39	30.4
Somerset	3,719	+ 0.3	17,745	22	124,089.25	37.0
Westmoreland	10,608	- 1.2	44,174	15	315,710.67	22.1
York	3,042	- 3.2	12,309	7	75,682.79	42.7
State-Wide	-	-	-	-	908,427.17	77.5
Total	360,036	4.1	1,425,255	15	12,148,067.19	28.1

*Based on population figures of the 1930 United States Census.

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November - 1934

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DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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TREND IN CASE LOAD

There was a continued upward trend in Pennsylvania's relief case load during November. The number of cases receiving relief increased from 365,618 at the beginning of the month to 379,882 at the end of the month, an increase of 14,264, or 3.9 per cent. The average case load during the month, 373,441, was 3.7 per cent larger than the average for October, and 15.0 per cent larger than the average for November, 1933, but was 17.0 per cent smaller than the average for the peak month, May, 1933 (Table 1 and Chart 1).

There was a decline of 0.1 per cent in the number of cases re-opened during the month, but the number of new cases opened increased 9.5 per cent. The number of cases closed was 4.7 per cent larger than during October.

The rate of turn-over[a] in the relief case load in November, 21.3 per cent, was approximately the same as during October; and the increase in the number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month was 3.8 per cent as compared with 3.7 per cent increase in the average number of cases receiving relief during the month (Table 2).

The average number of cases receiving direct relief during November decreased 5.3 per cent. The number of direct relief cases at the beginning of the month was 353,751, which was 0.8 per cent larger than at the beginning of October. A total of 45,202 cases were added to the direct relief rolls during the month and only 31,414 cases were closed. During the same period, however, more than 38,000 cases were transferred to work relief.

The number of cases receiving work relief at the beginning of November was 11,867. as compared with 587 at the beginning of the preceding month. Direct relief cases were transferred to work relief during November as rapidly as they could be placed on work projects and comprised approximately 96 per cent of the total number of cases placed on work relief during the month. The number of cases receiving work relief at the end of November was 50,645.

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[a] Cases opened and reopened plus cases closed divided by average number of cases receiving relief during the month.

A total of 256,411 cases, or approximately 76 per cent of the total number of cases receiving relief, were reinvestigated during the month. The amount of the relief grant was increased in 23,161 cases and decreased in 11,909 cases. Relief was discontinued to 23,866 cases and the amount of the relief grant was unchanged in 197,475 cases. Cases closed without home investigation numbered 8,829.

An average of 1,470,232 persons, or 15 per cent of the State's population received relief during November (Table 1). It will be observed that there has been a steady decline in the average number of persons per case from 4.6 during the early months of the program to 3.9 in November, 1934.

Several factors have accounted for this trend. Some of these factors are noted below.

(1) Large families, in general, find it necessary to apply for relief sooner than smaller families.[a] This partially accounts for the fact that the average number of persons in families receiving relief was larger in the early months of the relief program than the average number of persons in all families in the state (4.3 persons). As the resources of smaller families have been exhausted, these families have been added to the relief rolls and the average number of persons per relief family has decreased.

(2) The depression has caused many families to "double-up" and live together in one home in order to decrease living expenses and share incomes. Frequently, families which had "doubled-up" resumed their normal family status after they were added to the relief rolls. This

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[a] Several studies have revealed the fact that a larger proportion of the employables become unemployed in large families than in small families. Further, as the extent of unemployment increases, this difference in the extent of unemployment in large families as compared with small families becomes less marked.

is an additional factor which has had a tendency to reduce the average size of families receiving relief.

(3) The depression, on the other hand, has scattered many family groups. Unemployed members of families have left home to seek work, and in many instances, to free their families of their support. Many of these lone individuals have been added to the relief rolls and are counted among the cases receiving relief. The proportion of these one-person families among the families receiving relief has steadily increased, and has contributed to the decrease in the average number of persons per relief case.

TABLE 1

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - NOVEMBER, 1934

Month and Year	Average Number During Month		Average number of Persons per Case
	Cases*	Persons Represented*	
September, 1932	146,959**	676,011**	4.6
October	180,417	829,918	4.6
November	240,008	1,104,036	4.6
December	292,617	1,346,038	4.6
January, 1933	343,011	1,577,851	4.6
February	391,163	1,799,350	4.6
March	426,216	1,960,610	4.6
April	440,819	1,975,135	4.5
May	449,743	1,998,426	4.4
June	443,709	1,940,085	4.4
July	412,569	1,773,089	4.3
August	366,856	1,576,840	4.3
September	328,638	1,422,717	4.3
October	319,885	1,361,223	4.3
November	324,780	1,352,638	4.2
December	311,615	1,298,558	4.2
January, 1934	288,136	1,183,240	4.1
February	295,500	1,191,449	4.0
March	304,566	1,230,595	4.0
April	343,995	1,386,300	4.0
May	348,960	1,406,955	4.0
June	341,342	1,365,970	4.0
July	334,903	1,335,469	4.0
August	334,096	1,325,983	4.0
September	345,716	1,372,876	4.0
October	360,036	1,425,255	4.0
November	373,441	1,470,232	3.9

* From September, 1932 to May, 1934, inclusive, except for the month of April, 1934, figures in this column are averages of beginning and end of month case load. In April, 1934, rapid accessions in the first weeks of the Work Division program rendered this method not comparable, therefore, an average of the number of cases receiving relief each week was used for the work relief case load. Beginning with the month of June, 1934, the figures are averages of the number of cases receiving relief at the end of each week in the month.

** Number at end of month.

CHART I

NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS.

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO NOVEMBER 1934.

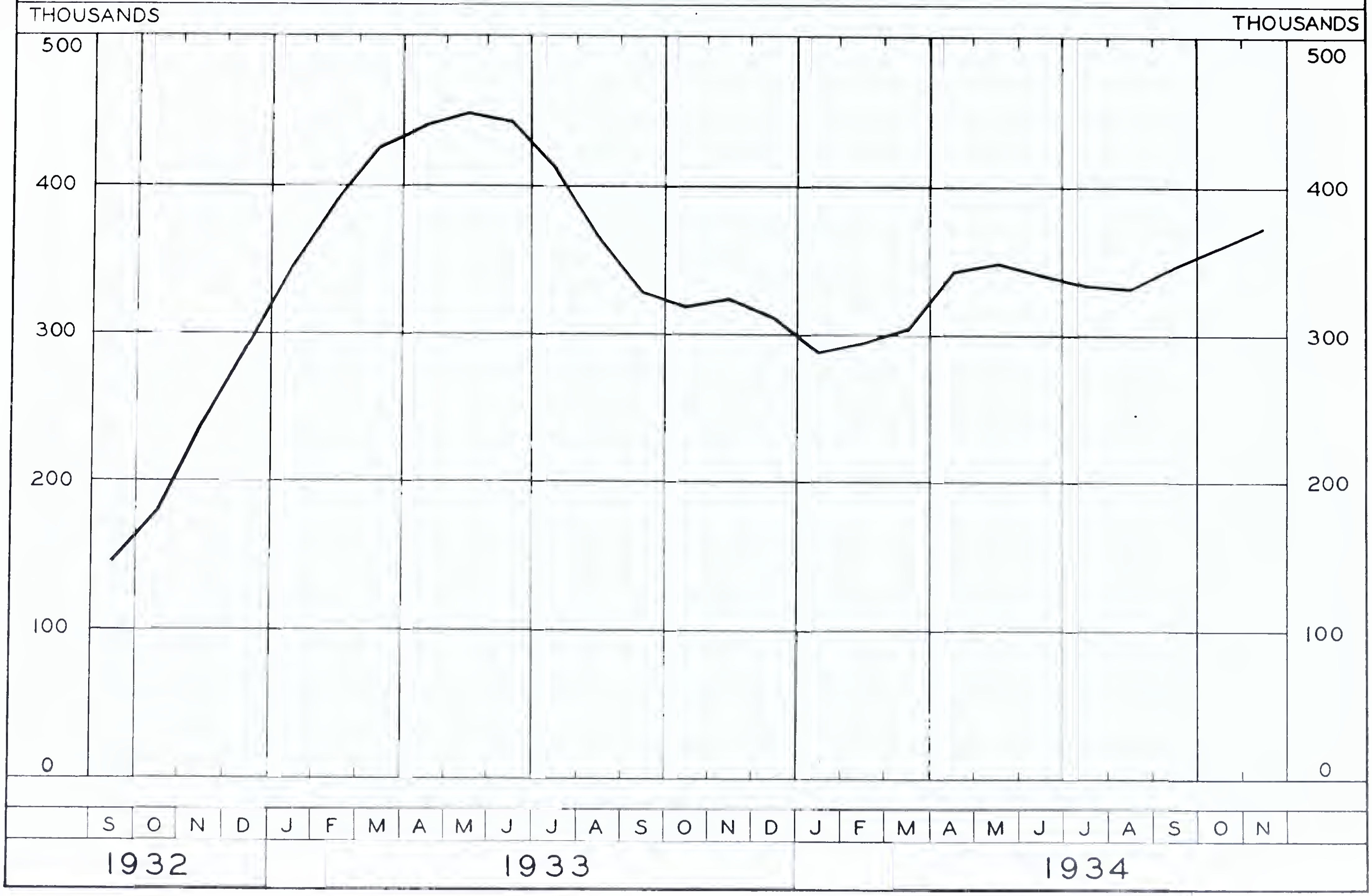

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1934

Item	November	October
Cases at beginning of month		
Direct Relief	353,751	351,012
Work Relief	11,867	587
Total	365,618	351,599
Different Cases receiving relief at some time during month		
Direct Relief	381,991	388,311
Work Relief	53,371	12,475
Total	403,958*	389,057*
Cases at end of month		
Direct Relief	329,237	353,751
Work Relief	50,645	11,867
Total	379,882	365,618
Average number of cases receiving relief during month		
Direct Relief	336,751	355,431
Work Relief	36,690	4,605
Total	373,441	360,036
New applications for Relief	25,943	24,363
New Cases opened		
Direct Relief	16,574	15,999
Work Relief	1,234	264
Total	17,808	16,263
Re-applications for Relief	40,720	41,055
Cases reopened		
Direct Relief	28,628	28,949
Work Relief	353	57
Total	28,981	29,006
Cases closed		
Direct Relief	31,414	30,921
Work Relief	1,345	367
Total	32,759	31,288

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Expenditures for unemployment relief in Pennsylvania during November exceeded by more than two million dollars the expenditures for any previous month. Total expenditures from State and Federal funds amounted to $14,648,769.74 - an increase of $2,500,702.55 over the preceding month (Table 3). The increase during November, as compared with October, is due chiefly to the expansion of the Work Relief program. Average earnings under the work program are greater than the average amounts paid as direct relief. Furthermore, expenditures for materials and supplies, and supervision of workers add to the cost of maintaining persons on work relief.

Another factor in the increase in total expenditures during November was the 3.7 per cent increase in the number of cases receiving relief.

Expenditures for work relief during November amounted to $3,604,126.00, or 24.6 per cent of the total expenditures, as compared with $992,577.11, or 8.2 per cent during October. This was an increase of $2,611,548.89 over the previous month.

Although there was a decrease of 5.3 per cent in the average number of persons receiving direct relief, and also one less order-writing day in November than in October, expenditures for direct relief increased 1.8 per cent. There was an increase in the amount expended for every type of direct relief except food. Cash relief on a budgetary deficiency basis was initiated in Philadelphia County during November. An allowance is made for rent in the determination of the amount of cash grant. This allowance for rent, which had not been granted previously in Philadelphia, accounts for a large portion of the increase in total direct relief expenditures.

Expenditures for Special Programs during November was 37.1 per cent less than during October. This decrease was due to the curtailment of the cattle processing program. There were substantial increases in the amount of money expended for the Emergency Education and College Student programs. The amount and trend of expenditures for unemployment relief are shown in Table 3 and Chart 2.

TABLE 3

EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS

NOVEMBER, 1934

Items	Amount	Per Cent of Total
Direct Relief	$9,428,951.34	64.4
Food[b]	6,134,161.40	41.9
Cash[c]	1,604,931.36	11.0
Fuel	791,687.63	5.4
Shoes and Clothing[d]	693,344.13	4.7
Medical Care[e]	155,510.74	1.1
Other[f]	49,316.08	0.3
Work Relief	3,604,126.00	24.6
Special Programs	519,121.59	3.5
Homeless and Transients	226,703.22	1.5
College Student Program	96,280.65	0.7
Processing of Drought Cattle	79,188.52	0.5
Emergency Education	75,412.35	0.5
Unemployed Veterans	36,719.02	0.3
Other[g]	4,817.83	[a]
Administration	1,096,570.81	7.5
Total[h]	14,648,769.74	100.0

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[a] Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

[b] Does not include value of Federal surplus food commodities distributed.

[c] Cash relief is granted in Philadelphia County only. Program began November 12, 1934.

[d] Value of shoes and clothing distributed to persons receiving relief.

[e] Value of requisitions passed for payment.

[f] Includes thrift gardens and shelter.

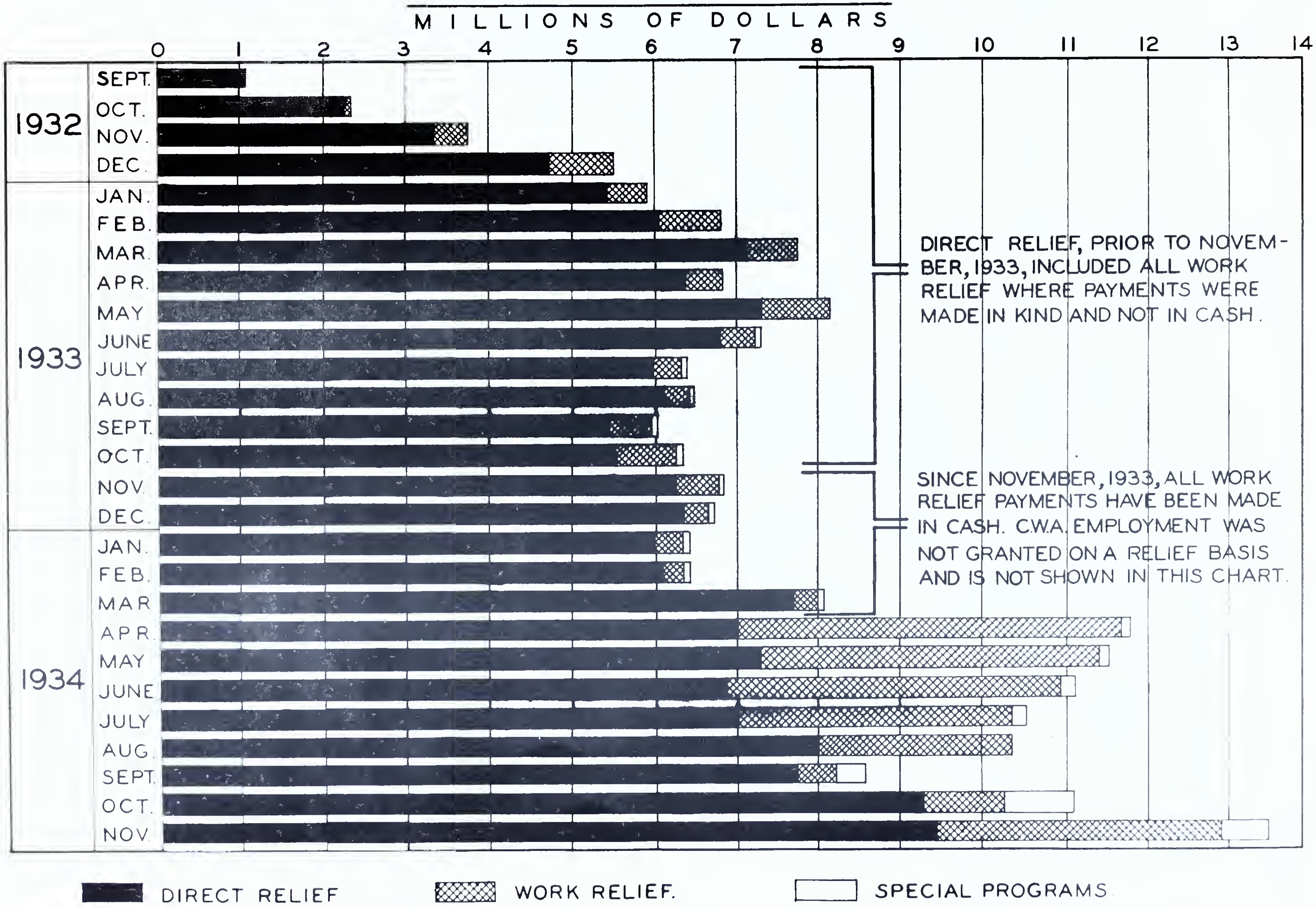
[g] Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives, highways, and old age assistance.

[h] Does not include $694,923.96 reported by local government units for direct and work relief, $21,986.31 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $903.07 reported by Federal Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since they are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

CHART 2

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR DIRECT RELIEF WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS.

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO NOVEMBER 1934



DIRECT RELIEF, PRIOR TO NOVEMBER, 1933, INCLUDED ALL WORK RELIEF WHERE PAYMENTS WERE MADE IN KIND AND NOT IN CASH.

SINCE NOVEMBER, 1933, ALL WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN CASH. C.W.A. EMPLOYMENT WAS NOT GRANTED ON A RELIEF BASIS AND IS NOT SHOWN IN THIS CHART.

DIRECT RELIEF

Expenditures for Direct Relief during November amounted to $9,428,951.34, or 64.4 per cent of total relief expenditures. In Philadelphia County a cash relief program was initiated, to replace all types of direct relief other than medical care.

The following tabulation presents a summary of the direct relief provided during November:

Relief Item	Number of Orders	Quantity	
Food			
Weekly food orders	1,282,344	-	
Milk	169,302	6,185,845	Quarts
Federal Surplus Food-Total	1,107,901	-	
Roast beef	-	2,671,968	Pounds
Smoked pork	-	3,296	"
Fresh beef	-	21,508	"
Cheese	-	1,107	"
Butter	-	29,742	"
Rice	-	58,276	"
Potatoes	-	772	Barrels
Fuel			
Bituminous coal	69,711	69,439	Tons
Anthracite coal	61,413	50,352	"
Coke	2,288	2,186	"
Gas	18,702	-	
Wood	214	142	Cords
Kerosene and fuel oil	2,267	13,047	Gallons
Shoes and Clothing			
Shoes	63,078	125,240	Pairs
Rubber footwear	3,987	6,986	"
Shoes repaired	14,519	16,309	"
Clothing	130,027	-	
Medical Care			
Medical orders	19,549	-	
Dental orders	7,167	-	
Cash (weekly orders)	217,733	-	

WORK RELIEF

The Work Relief program continued to expand during the month of November when total work expenditures amounted to $3,604,126.00. The total number of persons employed on November 24, 1934, was 74,005. All of the 67 counties except Cameron had active work projects during November (Table 4).

The distribution of employment in the various fields of work provided under the work relief program from October 29, to November 24, 1934, is shown in the following tabulation.

Type of Project	Hours	Earnings	Per Cent of Total
Public property	4,478,839	$2,482,748.32	85.9
Arts and research	323,752	239,833.67	8.2
Public welfare, health and recreation	204,320	115,072.96	4.0
Production and distribution of goods needed by the unemployed	94,755	45,140.89	1.5
Equipment	8,840	5,436.10	0.3
Housing	3,065	1,639.83	0.1
TOTAL	5,113,571	2,889,871.77*	100.0

* This figure representing earnings for the four-week period from October 29, to November 24, should not be confused with obligations incurred for the calendar month of November shown in text above and in Table 3.

Approximately 23 per cent of the total number of persons employed on the work program were engaged in the construction and repair of highways and streets while 15 per cent were employed on projects involving construction and repair of sewers and disposal plants.

More than 10 per cent of the total number of persons employed were professional and clerical people and approximately 90 per cent of this group were employed on arts, research, welfare, health and recreational projects.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COUNTIES
NOVEMBER 24, 1934

Counties	Number of Active Projects	Persons Employed	Counties	Number of Active Projects	Persons Employed
Adams	13	75	Lancaster	32	922
Allegheny	120	6,436	Lawrence	36	2,502
Armstrong	28	564	Lebanon	20	425
Beaver	43	1,273	Lehigh	41	1,495
Bedford	19	451	Luzerne	38	3,855
Berks	58	1,852	Lycoming	43	1,126
Blair	47	1,241	McKean	13	239
Bradford	11	166	Mercer	43	1,440
Bucks	15	212	Mifflin	27	716
Butler	25	490	Monroe	12	214
Cambria	49	1,651	Montgomery	45	1,611
Cameron	0	0	Montour	13	208
Carbon	13	379	Northampton	44	1,243
Centre	18	849	Northumberland	24	602
Chester	44	974	Perry	10	149
Clarion	21	537	Philadelphia	144	12,980
Clearfield	21	1,139	Pike	5	16
Clinton	20	569	Potter	11	187
Columbia	21	455	Schuylkill	59	3,291
Crawford	22	450	Snyder	14	53
Cumberland	8	449	Somerset	36	1,289
Dauphin	64	2,047	Sullivan	3	25
Delaware	40	1,066	Susquehanna	11	183
Elk	5	122	Tioga	20	72
Erie	36	1,176	Union	5	182
Fayette	51	1,502	Venango	38	1,428
Forest	5	27	Warren	16	581
Franklin	22	769	Washington	57	1,707
Fulton	7	77	Wayne	11	121
Greene	21	578	Westmoreland	71	1,946
Huntingdon	15	453	Wyoming	8	26
Indiana	29	729	York	16	1,251
Jefferson	23	813			
Juniata	13	132	State-Wide	10	551
Lackawanna	59	1,666			
			TOTAL	1,982	74,005

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Homeless and Transients

The number of persons receiving aid in centers and camps under the Homeless and Transient relief program increased 2.2 per cent during November. Persons in family cases increased 6.2per cent,resulting in the fifth successive monthly increase in proportion of family persons to total. Unattached persons, who still comprise more than 87 per cent of total transients, received a total of 326,982 days care in November - an average of 12.7 days per case.

Total expenditures for relief of homeless and transients were 1.0 per cent less during November than during October, a decrease due entirely to a reduction in the amount of capital expenditures.

A comparison of the November and October statistics is presented in the following tabulation:

Items	November	October
Number of Cases-Total	26,767	26,269
Family cases	1,027	956
Non-family cases	25,740	25,313
Number of Persons-Total	29,386	28,745
Family persons	3,646	3,432
Unattached persons	25,740	25,313
Amount of Relief-Total	$192,042.12	$184,065.14
In kind	178,102.59	173,905.53
In cash	13,939.53	10,159.61
Materials and Capital Expenditures - Total	34,661.10	44,898.12
Capital expenditures	17,983.09	32,516.75
Materials	16,678.01	12,381.37

Emergency Education

The Emergency Education program during November provided employment for 1,054 persons, and training for 68,961 pupils and trainees. Expenditures for wages and salaries amounted to $73,541.86, and $1,870.49 was expended for materials.

The cost and scope of the program during November is shown in the following tabulation:

Type of Project	Persons Employed	Pupils	Expenditures
General adult education	343	35,383	$21,915.63
Literacy classes	28	3,012	2,487.31
Vocational training	31	3,859	1,624.15
Vocational rehabilitation	113	343	8,456.88
Nursery schools	38	310	2,065.44
All other	501	26,054	38,862.94
Total	1,054	68,961	$75,412.35

College Student Aid Program

Students in 66 Pennsylvania colleges were given part-time employment under the College Student Aid Program during the month of November. Employment was provided by 33 different types of college projects and also by a number of community projects. Of the 5,892 students employed, 2,590 were freshmen or first year students.

Wages amounting to $96,280.65 were paid to 4,083 men students and 1,809 women students during the month. The average monthly earnings of women students was $17.05 as compared with a $16.03 average for men students.

Production Projects

A total of 19,607 head of drought cattle were processed during November and 1,587,059 cans of beef were produced. Also, 137,064 pounds of fresh beef were shipped to transient camps and shelters.

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES

The average number of cases receiving relief increased from October to November in 60 of the 67 counties (Table 5). The largest percentage of increase were reported in the northern and northeastern counties. Most of these counties are rural and have small case loads.

Three counties (Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Greene) reported larger case loads during November than in any previous month. Increases in November as compared with October were Philadelphia County 2.7 per cent, Allegheny County 4.7, and Greene County, 8.1.

One county (Sullivan) reported no change in case load and six counties reported decreases. In three of these six counties (Lackawanna, Schuylkill, and Carbon) anthracite coal mining is the chief industry.

All of the 10 bituminous[a] coal mining counties reported increases in case load. The average increase in these 10 counties during November was 4.3 per cent.

Two counties, Clearfield and Fayette, reported over 30 per cent of the county's population receiving relief in November and two counties, Pike and Adams, reported less than 5 per cent of the population receiving relief.

Total expenditures for relief increased from October to November in all of the 26 county and 13 area administrative units. These increases were due almost entirely to increases in case load and the expansion of the work program.

The average number of cases receiving relief in Area #3 increased 23.7 per cent, while during the same period total expenditures increased only 3.6 per cent. This relatively small increase in total expenditures was caused by a reduction in the amount expended for work relief.

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[a] Washington, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson, and Clearfield.

TABLE 5

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY AREAS AND COUNTIES
NOVEMBER, 1934

Area or County	Ave. No. Cases During Month	Number of Persons in Relief Cases	Per Cent of Population [a]	Total Expenditures Including Administration
Area #1 [b]	10,303	50,730	22	395,427.23
Area #2	5,306	20,995	13	221,829.27
Area #3	1,194	5,200	8	47,625.56
Area #4	3,945	17,486	10	143,094.44
Area #5	1,876	8,103	8	64,428.16
Area #6	12,531	49,091	12	549,951.16
Area #7	8,290	37,566	28	299,569.17
Area #8	4,233	17,573	17	185,575.60
Area #9	3,044	13,007	10	121,853.48
Area #10	11,108	45,015	16	501,942.89
Area #11	7,990	35,462	17	309,916.29
Area #12	8,383	34,880	14	307,141.10
Area #13	7,756	30,376	13	286,353.90
Allegheny	73,220	279,548	20	2,532,024.28
Beaver	5,211	18,986	13	175,653.93
Bedford	1,930	8,417	23	61,592.36
Berks	6,338	23,676	10	266,757.33
Blair	4,069	16,925	12	156,891.16
Bucks	1,194	5,422	6	47,484.68
Cambria	7,501	31,099	15	256,960.26
Chester	2,031	9,060	7	99,415.83
Dauphin	5,467	21,261	13	286,436.41
Delaware	5,961	25,241	9	263,341.72
Fayette	14,994	62,838	32	485,435.06
Huntingdon	1,973	7,601	19	64,442.00
Juniata	484	2,317	16	18,423.10
Lackawanna	13,990	59,738	19	519,241.03
Lancaster	4,885	18,258	9	168,784.18
Lebanon	1,461	6,186	9	62,014.64
Luzerne	18,553	80,386	18	634,180.40
Mifflin	1,679	7,640	19	76,409.55
Montgomery	5,052	23,374	9	226,047.18
Perry	415	1,935	9	16,157.45
Philadelphia [c]	76,887	274,489	14	2,981,153.86
Potter	509	2,147	12	18,086.80
Schuylkill	11,084	43,898	19	417,054.15
Somerset	3,758	17,528	22	142,942.35
Westmoreland	10,791	44,746	15	361,446.43
York	2,995	12,032	7	102,551.30
Total	373,441	1,470,232	15	13,875,635.69

[a] Based on population figures of the 1930 United States Census.

[b] For counties in each area see following page.

[c] Philadelphia county has previously released a report for the fiscal month from October - to November -. The figures presented in that report differ from the

COUNTIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Area No. 1 - Columbia
Montour
Northumberland
Snyder
Union

Area No. 2 - Clinton
Lycoming
Tioga

Area No. 3 - Monroe
Pike
Wayne

Area No. 4 - Adams
Cumberland
Franklin
Fulton

Area No. 5 - Bradford
Sullivan
Susquehanna
Wyoming

Area No. 6 - Carbon
Lehigh
Northampton

Area No. 7 - Centre
Clearfield

Area No. 8 - Clarion
Forest
Venango

Area No. 9 - Cameron
Elk
McKean
Warren

Area No.10 - Butler
Lawrence
Mercer

Area No.11 - Armstrong
Indiana
Jefferson

Area No.12 - Greene
Washington

Area No.13 - Crawford
Erie

MONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

December - 1934

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF BOARD

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

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VOLUME I

NUMBER 4

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TREND IN CASE LOAD

The trend in the number of persons receiving relief has been steadily upward during the past four months, the increase in average number of persons receiving relief over the previous month being 3.5 per cent in September, 3.8 per cent in October, 3.2 per cent in November, and 6.9 per cent in December. During December, 1934, the average number of persons receiving relief was 1,570,945, as compared with 1,470,232 in November, 1934. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

The case load at the beginning of December was 379,882, and by the end of the month had increased to 416,967, the largest number of cases receiving relief at the end of any month since June, 1933.

The increase in case load in Pennsylvania parallels a similar increase which is taking place throughout the nation. There is, each fall and winter, a large seasonal increase in the number of persons in need of unemployment relief. Last winter the usual seasonal increase did not occur due to the C.W.A. program. This winter the increase has been larger than usual due to the work relief program. When the receiving of relief is established as a requirement for the obtaining of employment on a work program, it is inevitable that many persons who have managed to avoid applying for relief by receiving loans and assistance from friends and relatives will apply for relief. When the President announced the proposed work relief program early in January, applications for relief in Pennsylvania doubled in the succeeding two weeks.

The number of applications for relief during December, 86,354, was 29.5 per cent larger than during November, and the number of applications approved, 68,209, was 45.8 per cent larger than the number approved during November. The number of cases closed, however, decreased 2.6 per cent. Of the 441,757 different cases that received relief at some time during the month, 27,133 were new cases and 41,076 were reopened cases. (Table 2)

The number of cases receiving direct relief continued to decrease during December. The number of direct relief cases at the beginning of the month was 329,237. To these were added 25,128 new cases and 39,819 reopened cases during the month. During the same period 27,993 cases were closed and approximately 46,000 cases were transferred to work relief, resulting in a net decrease of 9,191 cases or 2.8 per cent at the end of the month.

The work program continued to expand during December, and the number of cases receiving work relief increased from 50,645 at the beginning of the month to 96,921 at the end of the month. The average number of work relief cases during the month was 79,643, or 42,953 more than during November.

The inadequacy of "number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month"*, shown on Table 2, as a basis for calculating trend in case load or the relative size of case loads in various counties or states is indicated in the following tabulation.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH

Month	Average Number of Cases Receiving Relief During the Month	Total Number of Different Cases Receiving Relief During the Month
July, 1934	- 1.9	- 3.4
August	- 0.2	+ 4.6
September	+ 3.5	- 2.6
October	+ 4.1	+ 0.4
November	+ 3.7	+ 3.8
December	+ 7.5	+ 9.4

In August, the number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month increased 4.6 per cent over July while the average number of cases receiving relief decreased 0.2 per cent.

---

* The F. E. R. A. uses "number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month" for comparison of case loads in different states, for calculation of relief case load trends, and for calculation of average relief grants.

In September, we note that while the average number of cases receiving relief was 11,620 or 3.5 per cent larger than in August, and while the number of cases receiving relief was larger in every week of September than in the corresponding week of August; yet the total number of cases receiving relief at some time during the month was 10,411 or 2.6 per cent smaller in September than in August, due to the effect of the rate of turn-over in case load upon "number at some time during the month" figures.

In October the average number of cases receiving relief increased 4.1 per cent over September while the number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month increased only 0.4 per cent.

The average number of cases receiving relief increased every week from the last week in August to the last week in December. The "number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month", however, did not indicate a pronounced upward movement in case load until November.

It should be noted further that the total number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month has little value as a basis for comparing case load with expenditures and absolutely no value for calculating average relief grants. The total number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month makes no distinction between a case that receives relief one week and one that received relief during the entire month. The average number of cases receiving relief during the month, on the other hand, is an average of the number of cases receiving relief each week, and therefore represents the number of cases receiving relief for one month. This figure is directly comparable to the relief expenditures during the month, and when the expenditures for the month are divided by the average case load for the month a true average relief grant is obtained.

TABLE 1

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - DECEMBER, 1934

Month and Year	Average Number During Month		Average number of Persons Per Case
	Cases*	Persons	
September, 1932	146,959**	676,011**	4.6
October	180,417	829,918	4.6
November	240,008	1,104,036	4.6
December	292,617	1,346,038	4.6
January, 1933	343,011	1,577,851	4.6
February	391,163	1,799,350	4.6
March	426,216	1,960,610	4.6
April	440,819	1,975,135	4.5
May	449,743	1,998,426	4.4
June	443,709	1,940,085	4.4
July	412,569	1,773,089	4.3
August	366,856	1,576,840	4.3
September	328,638	1,422,717	4.3
October	319,885	1,361,223	4.3
November	324,780	1,352,638	4.2
December	311,615	1,298,558	4.2
January, 1934	288,136	1,183,240	4.1
February	295,500	1,191,449	4.0
March	304,566	1,230,595	4.0
April	343,995	1,386,300	4.0
May	348,960	1,406,955	4.0
June	341,342	1,365,970	4.0
July	334,903	1,335,469	4.0
August	334,096	1,325,983	4.0
September	345,716	1,372,876	4.0
October	360,036	1,425,255	4.0
November	373,441	1,470,232	3.9
December	401,437	1,570,945	3.9

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* From September, 1932 to May, 1934, inclusive, except for the month of April, 1934, figures in this column are averages of beginning and end of month case load. In April, 1934, rapid accessions in the first weeks of the Work Division program rendered this method not comparable. Therefore, an average of the number of cases receiving relief each week was used for the work relief case load. Beginning with the month of June, 1934, the figures are averages of the number of cases receiving relief at the end of each week in the month.

** Number at end of month.

Chart 1

NUMBER OF CASES & PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO DECEMBER 1934

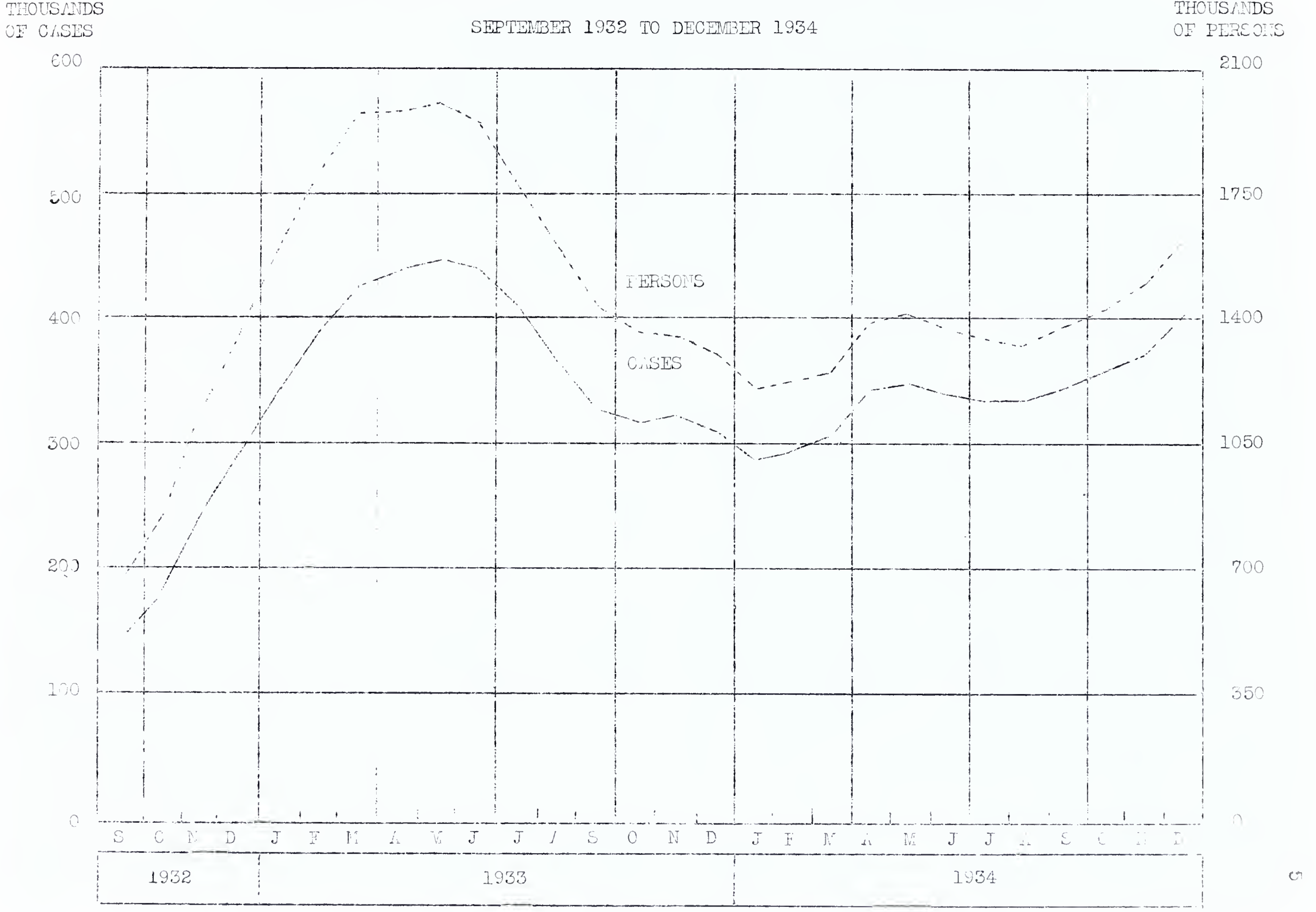

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1934

Item	December	November
Cases at beginning of month		
Direct Relief	329,237	353,751
Work Relief	50,645	11,867
Total	379,882	365,618
Different Cases receiving relief at some time during month		
Direct Relief	384,310	381,991
Work Relief	105,547	53,371
Total	441,757*	403,958*
Cases at end of month		
Direct Relief	320,046	329,237
Work Relief	96,921	50,645
Total	416,967	379,882
Average number of cases receiving relief during month		
Direct Relief	321,794	336,751
Work Relief	79,643	36,690
Total	401,437	373,441
New applications for relief	33,520	25,943
New Cases opened		
Direct Relief	25,128	16,574
Work Relief	2,005	1,234
Total	27,133	17,808
Re-applications for relief	52,834	40,720
Cases reopened		
Direct Relief	39,819	28,628
Work Relief	1,257	353
Total	41,076	28,981
Cases closed		
Direct Relief	27,993	31,414
Work Relief	3,921	1,345
Total	31,914	32,759

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* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Expenditures for unemployment relief in Pennsylvania continued to increase during December. Total expenditures from State and Federal funds amounted to $ 17,957,215.84 - an increase of $ 3,308,446.10 over the preceding month. In addition, $ 1,277,653.69 was reported as expended by local governmental units for direct relief, work relief, and administration, and $ 70,196.26 by Federal and State Departments for work relief. (Table 3)

This increase during December as compared with November is due in part to the 7.5 per cent increase in case load, but chiefly to the further expansion of the Work Relief program. Average relief grants have increased rapidly in recent months due, not only to the work relief program, but also to increasing standards for direct relief. The average direct relief grant increased from $ 28.00 per family in November to $ 29.70 in December.

A total of $6,357,949.52, or 35.4 per cent of the total relief expenditures was expended for work relief during December as compared with $3,604,126.00, or 24.6 per cent of the total, during November. This exceeded by more than one and one-half millions of dollars the work relief expenditures for any previous month.

Expenditures for direct relief during December amounted to $ 9,558,665.85, or 53.2 per cent of total relief expenditures, as compared with $ 9,428,951.34, or 64.4 per cent, during November.

Total expenditures for Special Programs increased from $519,121.59 in November to $811,616.03 in December. The processing of drought cattle was resumed during the month and expenditures for this program increased more than $250,000.

The trend in expenditures for relief, classified by type, is presented in Chart 2.

TABLE 3

EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS

DECEMBER, 1934

Items	Amount	Per Cent of Total
Direct Relief	$9,558,665.85	53.2
Food 1/	5,037,606.75	
Cash 2/	2,863,531.64	
Shoes and Clothing 3/	733,247.77	
Fuel	655,662.59	
Medical Care 4/	156,367.04	
Shelter	112,227.04	
Thrift Gardens	23.02	
Work Relief	6,357,949.52	35.4
Special Programs	811,616.03	4.5
Processing of Drought Cattle	336,318.98	
Homeless and Transients	259,328.90	
Emergency Education	114,976.06	
College Student Program	72,636.05	
Unemployed Veterans	20,997.18	
Other 5/	7,358.86	
Administration	1,228,984.44	6.9
Total 6/	$17,957,215.84	100.0

1/ Does not include value of Federal surplus food commodities distributed.

2/ Cash relief was granted in Philadelphia County only.

3/ Value of shoes and clothing distributed to persons receiving relief.

4/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

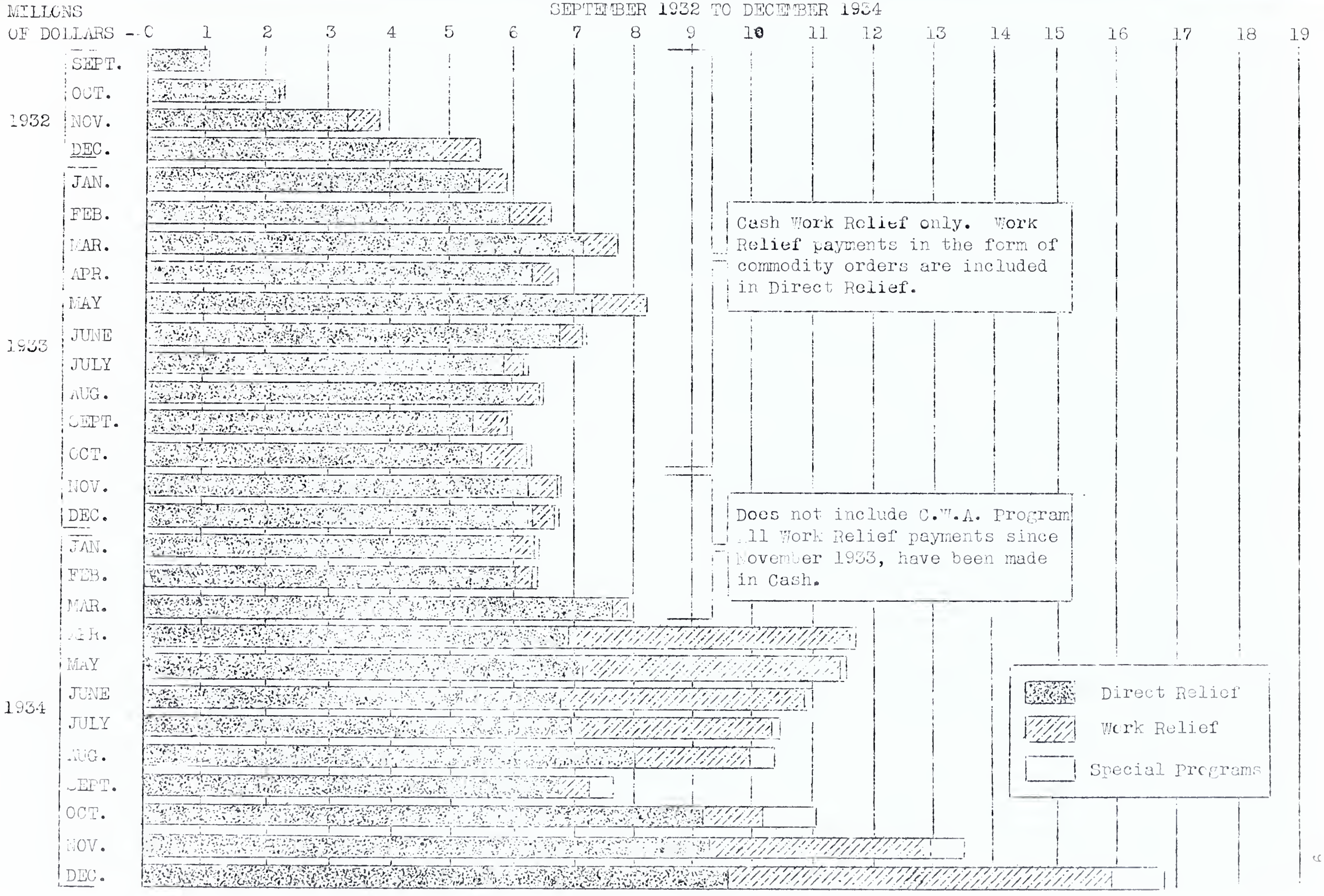
5/ Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives, highways, and old age fund.

6/ Does not include $ 1,277,653.69 reported by local government units for direct and work relief and administration, $52,526.61 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $ 17,669.65 reported by Federal Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since they are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

Chart 2

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS.

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO DECEMBER 1934



Cash Work Relief only. Work Relief payments in the form of commodity orders are included in Direct Relief.

Does not include C.W.A. Program. All Work Relief payments since November 1933, have been made in Cash.

DIRECT RELIEF

Expenditures for direct relief during December amounted to $ 9,558,665.85, an increase of $ 129,714.51 over November.

The following tabulation presents a summary of the direct relief provided during December:

Relief Item	Number of Orders	Quantity	
Food			
Weekly food orders	1,043,701	-	
Milk	128,012	5,205,798	Quarts
Federal Surplus Food - Total	1,434,450	-	
Roast beef	-	2,430,594	Pounds
Fresh beef	-	43,070	"
Smoked pork	-	34,919	"
Veal	-	47,675	"
Butter	-	236,156	"
Cheese	-	71,408	"
Rice	-	250,042	"
Fuel			
Bituminous Coal	73,317	72,487	Tons
Anthracite coal	31,623	33,262	"
Coke	2,161	2,181	"
Gas	14,444	-	
Wood	136	101	Cords
Kerosene and fuel oil	151	4,806	Gallons
Shoes and Clothing			
Shoes	77,211	136,209	Pairs
Rubber footwear	20,391	47,068	"
Shoes repaired	14,440	14,907	"
Clothing	130,720	-	
Medical Care			
Medical orders	22,292	-	
Dental orders	9,300	-	
Cash (weekly orders)	311,911	-	

WORK RELIEF

The further expansion of the Work Relief program during December provided employment for more than 120,000 persons and all of the 67 counties had one or more work projects in operation during the week ending December 29. (Table 4)

The total expenditures for work relief during the calendar month of December amounted to $ 6,357,949.52, an increase of $2,753,823.52 over the preceding month. (Table 3)

A summary of the program according to type of work during the five week period from November 25 to December 29 is shown in Table 5. It will be noted that public projects aggregated 77.4 per cent of the total man hours, In this group of projects the construction and repair of streets and highways continued to provide employment for a large per cent of the total persons employed. Other public property projects providing 5 per cent or more of the total work relief employment were the construction of sewers, repair of schools and public buildings, and the landscaping or construction of parks and airports.

Of the 22.6 per cent of total employment not provided by public property projects, approximately one half, or 11.5 per cent of the total, was provided by the production and distribution of goods needed by the unemployed.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COUNTIES DECEMBER 29, 1934

Counties	Number of Active Projects	Persons Employed	Counties	Number of Active Projects	Persons Employed
Adams	19	268	Lancaster	33	1,237
Allegheny	202	17,631	Lawrence	49	3,782
Armstrong	30	866	Lebanon	22	859
Beaver	63	2,780	Lehigh	58	2,534
Bedford	32	1,042	Luzerne	53	6,525
Berks	82	3,106	Lycoming	52	1,765
Blair	48	1,901	McKean	21	509
Bradford	21	345	Mercer	44	1,646
Bucks	22	378	Mifflin	33	881
Butler	29	817	Monroe	19	552
Cambria	64	2,782	Montgomery	56	2,134
Cameron	1	33	Montour	11	322
Carbon	28	831	Northampton	58	2,252
Centre	30	1,340	Northumberland	37	1,285
Chester	52	1,138	Perry	15	231
Clarion	20	613	Philadelphia	184	15,497
Clearfield	43	2,061	Pike	8	28
Clinton	28	854	Potter	21	397
Columbia	14	525	Schuylkill	73	4,566
Crawford	33	739	Snyder	24	410
Cumberland	23	887	Somerset	52	2,088
Dauphin	73	2,728	Sullivan	5	34
Delaware	52	1,516	Susquehanna	21	376
Elk	11	373	Tioga	32	441
Erie	47	2,129	Union	9	275
Fayette	70	2,245	Venango	45	1,811
Forest	7	74	Warren	19	694
Franklin	29	908	Washington	88	2,871
Fulton	6	131	Wayne	15	204
Greene	30	841	Westmoreland	99	3,367
Huntingdon	27	727	Wyoming	11	90
Indiana	39	1,092	York	17	1,829
Jefferson	44	1,410			
Juniata	19	302	State-Wide	8	494
Lackawanna	79	2,969			
			TOTAL	2,709	120,368

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS

NOVEMBER 26 - DECEMBER 29

Type of Work	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS		
New Construction		
Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation	1,098,011	12.6
Roads, Streets, etc.	1,014,734	11.7
Recreational Facilities	556,141	6.4
Waterways, Flood Control	352,232	4.1
Governmental Owned Public Utilities	203,897	2.3
Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	143,304	1.7
Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles	28,195	0.3
Total New Construction	3,396,504	39.1
Repair and Reconstruction		
Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	735,529	8.4
Roads, Streets, etc.	975,143	11.2
Waterways, Flood Control	180,687	2.1
Recreational Facilities	114,608	1.3
Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation	92,180	1.1
Governmental Owned Public Utilities	85,476	1.0
Bridges, Grade Crossing, Trestles	25,357	0.3
Total Repair and Reconstruction	2,208,980	25.4
Landscaping and Grading		
Parks and Airports	976,857	11.2
Conservation Projects		
Fish and Game	57,902	0.7
Eradication and Control Projects		
Pests	22,788	0.3
All Other Public Property Projects	60,516	0.7
Total Public Property Projects	6,723,547	77.4
ARTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS		
Research and Special Surveys	403,482	4.6
Records and Clerical Work	257,885	3.0
Libraries and Museums	17,099	0.2
Dramatic Activities	77	*
All Other	496	*
Total Arts and Research Projects	679,039	7.8

TABLE 5 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS

NOVEMBER 26 - DECEMBER 29

Type of Work	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED		
Food-Canning and Preserving, etc.	903,107	10.4
Clothing-Sewing Garments, etc.	76,407	0.9
Household Goods	9,521	0.1
Fuel, cutting wood, etc.	5,572	0.1
Garden Products	38	*
Total Production and Distribution of Goods Needed by Unemployed	994,645	11.5
PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION		
Employment Service	163,309	1.9
Mine Sealing	62,767	0.7
Better Housing	28,260	0.4
Health Campaigns	11,767	0.1
Nutritional	3,159	*
Safety Campaigns Traffic Control	1,074	*
Recreation, Instruction, etc.	138	*
All other	10,207	0.1
Total Public Welfare, Health and Recreation	280,681	3.2
TOOL AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS - Total	11,937	0.1
DEMOLITION OF HOUSES - Total	2,931	*
PLANNING PROJECTS - Total	360	*
GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS	8,693,140	100.0

(*) Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS

The number of persons receiving aid in transient centers and camps continued to increase in December; and the proportion of family persons in the total number of persons cared for increased for the sixth successive month.

The Federal transient census, as of December 15, showed a total of 16,187 transients receiving relief in Pennsylvania. At the end of the month there were approximately 6,500 men in urban shelters, 1,350 in rural camps and farms, and 661 families under care on an outdoor relief basis. Cash direct relief in Philadelphia and the new rent program in other counties are making it possible to transfer many local homeless to direct relief. The Transient Bureau, however, will continue to provide congregate care for local homeless who cannot be given care in private lodgings.

A revised plan worked out with the Department of Public Instruction provides additional competent recreational, educational, and vocational advisors for all transient camps and bureaus, to assist in rehabilitation work. The rehabilitation program includes the teaching of vocational agriculture on the transient farms and the teaching of various "home industries" and trades in urban shelters. It also includes the teaching of civics, citizenship, and general education in camps and shelters.

Total expenditures for the Homeless and Transient program during December amounted to $ 259,328.90 - an increase of $ 32,625.68 over November. The percentage increase in the amount of relief granted, however, was only slightly more than the percentage increase in the total number of persons cared for.

The following tabulation presents a comparison of the December and November expenditures and case statistics.

HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT PROGRAM

Items	December	November
Number of Cases - Total	28,811	26,767
Family cases	1,233	1,027
Non-family cases	27,578	25,740
Number of Persons - Total	31,968	29,386
Family persons	4,390	3,646
Unattached persons	27,578	25,740
Amount of Relief - Total	$211,251.42	$192,042.12
In kind	192,923.77	178,102.59
In cash	18,327.65	13,939.53
Materials and Capital Expenditures - Total	48,077.48	34,661.10
Capital expenditures	36,066.84	17,983.09
Materials	12,010.64	16,678.01

EMERGENCY EDUCATION

Employment of 1,754 persons was provided by the Emergency Education program during December. The total number of pupils and trainees enrolled increased from 68,961 in November to 109,205 in December.

The following tabulation shows the cost and scope of the program during December.

EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM

Type of Project	Persons Employed	Pupils	Expenditures
General adult education	941	70,414	$ 64,153.48
Vocational rehabilitation	117	84	7,945.77
Nursery schools	99	630	5,091.27
Vocational training	82	3,503	5,433.90
Literacy classes	54	2,802	3,020.36
Parent education	51	4,633	4,411.07
All other	410	27,139	24,920.21
TOTAL	1,754	109,205	$ 114,976.06

COLLEGE STUDENT PROGRAM

The college student aid program is enabling more than 5,000 young men and women to attend institutions of higher learning in Pennsylvania. Part-time employment was provided for 2,343 first year students and 2,835 upper classmen. Of the total number of students employed, 4,567, or 68.3 per cent, were men and 1,616, or 31.2 per cent, were women.

Employment was provided for 393 students on community projects, but more than 92 per cent of the total number employed were engaged on clerical, library, research, and other intra-mural or college projects.

The colleges participating in the program, the number of students employed and the amount of their earnings during December are shown in the following tabulation.

Institution	Total Students	Total Earnings
State Teachers College, Bloomsburg	69	$ 975.15
State Teachers College, California	75	1,135.00
Training School for Teachers, Cheyney	34	510.00
State Teachers College, Clarion	30	449.90
State Teachers College, East Stroudsburg	66	933.90
State Teachers College, Edinboro	48	338.25
State Teachers College, Indiana	158	1,934.30
State Teachers College, Kutztown	50	750.00
State Teachers College, Lock Haven	53	650.40
State Teachers College, Mansfield	74	1,109.75
State Teachers College, Millersville	52	550.80
State Teachers College, Shippensburg	56	316.68
State Teachers College, Slippery Rock	96	1,564.90
State Teachers College, West Chester	137	2,055.00
Albright College	37	540.20
Allegheny College*	--	--
Beaver College	54	799.75
Bucknell University	129	1,500.30
Carnegie Institute of Technology	269	4,034.85
Cedar Crest College	16	176.50
College Misericordia	30	375.00
Crozer Theological Seminary	18	270.00
Dickinson College	66	828.45
Dickinson School of Law	6	114.60
Drexel Institute	159	1,929.60
Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning	4	130.00

Institution	Total Students	Total Earnings
Duquesne University	138	$ 2,070.00
Elizabethtown College	17	208.80
Franklin and Marshall College	79	1,171.50
Geneva College	65	974.75
Gettysburg College	62	929.95
Grove City College	72	968.60
Immaculata College	21	250.80
Juniata College	55	812.80
Lafayette College	109	1,530.00
LaSalle College	26	390.00
Lebanon Valley College*	--	--
Lehigh University	152	1,835.70
Lincoln University	35	525.00
Lutheran Theological Seminary	7	98.60
Mercyhurst College	16	240.00
Moravian College and Theological Seminary	15	225.00
Moravian College for Women	15	178.20
Mount Mercy College	13	194.20
Muhlenburg College*	--	--
Pennsylvania College for Women	33	440.00
Pennsylvania State College	524	7,859.95
Pennsylvania State College of Optometry	20	268.60
Philadelphia College of Osteopathy	46	501.50
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science	45	690.00
Rosemont College	23	345.00
Scranton Keystone Junior College	12	180.00
Seton Hill College	26	405.00
St. Francis College	20	300.00
St. Joseph's College	48	720.00
St. Thomas College	67	1,005.00
St. Vincent College (Erie Branch)	6	90.00
Susquehanna University	30	446.40
Temple University*	--	--
Thiel College	29	383.10
University of Pennsylvania	641	8,393.15
University of Pittsburgh	575	8,594.20
Ursinus College	52	745.34
Villa Marie College	22	330.00
Villa Nova College	90	1,348.35
Washington and Jefferson College	52	714.00
Waynesburg College	44	660.00
Westminster College	80	1,081.23
Williamsport Dickinson Seminary	15	181.50
Total	5,183	$72,636.05

(*) Participating - No report received.

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY AREAS AND COUNTIES

An average of 1,570,945 persons, or more than 16 per cent of the State's population, received unemployment relief during December. The proportion of the population receiving relief varied greatly among the various counties, ranging from 5 per cent in Pike County to 33 per cent in Fayette County.

Five counties, Fayette, Clearfield, Snyder, Columbia, and Montour, reported more than 25 per cent of the county's population receiving relief, and twelve counties, Pike, Bucks, York, Chester, Sullivan, Adams, Wayne, Bradford, Cameron, McKean, Delaware, and Montgomery, reported less than 10 per cent of the population receiving relief.

Clearfield, the only county reporting a decrease in case load during the month, has had a larger proportion of population receiving relief than any other county in the State during the past ten months.

The average number of cases receiving relief in Pennsylvania during December increased 27,996, or 7.5 per cent, over November. As compared to this increase for the State as a whole, the increase in Allegheny County was 3,319, or 4.2 per cent, and in Philadelphia County 7,267, or 9.5 per cent. In the ten counties [a] where bituminous coal mining is the major industry case load increased 2,247, or 4.2 per cent, and in the five counties [b] composing the anthracite coal mining area the increase was 1,985, or 3.9 per cent. Most of the large percentage increases reported were from rural counties where case loads are less than one thousand.

Expenditures for relief increased in all of the county and area administrative units. For the most part, increases in expenditures follow very closely the increases in case load and the relative expansion of the work relief program within the various administrative areas.

Case load and expenditures by areas and counties are shown in Table 6.

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[a] Washington, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson, and Clearfield.

[b] Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, and Northumberland.

TABLE 6

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY AREAS AND COUNTIES DECEMBER, 1934

Area or County	Ave. No. Cases During Month	Number of Persons in Relief Cases	Per Cent of Population	Total Expenditures Including Administration
Area #1	11,195	54,053	24	$ 447,316.42
Area #2	6,203	24,795	16	277,265.22
Area #3	1,553	6,720	10	76,875.68
Area #4	4,542	19,967	11	193,562.43
Area #5	2,444	10,424	10	94,893.59
Area #6	14,038	54,670	13	665,642.21
Area #7	8,322	37,328	28	356,227.21
Area #8	4,532	18,664	18	197,239.67
Area #9	3,503	14,933	11	149,547.93
Area #10	12,407	50,212	18	581,479.00
Area #11	8,252	36,685	18	348,111.10
Area #12	9,061	37,955	15	353,096.23
Area #13	8,612	33,701	14	344,626.03
Allegheny	81,539	292,542	21	3,201,238.27
Beaver	5,939	21,925	15	225,028.47
Bedford	2,108	9,084	24	79,873.44
Berks	6,620	24,617	11	289,584.63
Blair	4,492	18,926	14	189,794.17
Bucks	1,338	6,067	6	54,385.70
Cambria	8,040	33,089	16	333,181.12
Chester	2,373	10,562	8	112,293.98
Dauphin	5,905	22,954	14	327,636.35
Delaware	6,454	26,772	10	284,872.48
Fayette	15,629	65,231	33	539,646.04
Huntingdon	2,207	8,551	22	76,871.28
Juniata	561	2,635	18	22,136.75
Lackawanna	14,427	60,988	20	568,004.13
Lancaster	5,428	20,127	10	193,605.96
Lebanon	1,746	7,384	11	79,534.72
Luzerne	19,336	83,458	19	761,702.81
Mifflin	1,761	7,941	20	84,939.37
Montgomery	5,579	24,447	9	267,518.78
Perry	571	2,693	12	22,988.85
Philadelphia[a]	84,154	294,993	15	3,803,861.57
Potter	674	2,798	16	27,447.51
Schuylkill	11,378	45,035	19	468,022.57
Somerset	3,926	17,904	22	164,026.26
Westmoreland	11,301	46,846	16	435,783.68
York	3,287	13,269	8	141,921.76
TOTAL	401,437	1,570,945	16	$16,841,783.37

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[a] Philadelphia County has previously released a report for the fiscal month from November 25 to December 29. The figures presented in that report differ from the figures presented in this report for the calendar month of December.

COUNTIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Area No. 1 - Columbia
Montour
Northumberland
Snyder
Union

Area No. 2 - Clinton
Lycoming
Tioga

Area No. 3 - Monroe
Pike
Wayne

Area No. 4 - Adams
Cumberland
Franklin
Fulton

Area No. 5 - Bradford
Sullivan
Susquehanna
Wyoming

Area No. 6 - Carbon
Lehigh
Northampton

Area No. 7 - Centre
Clearfield

Area No. 8 - Clarion
Forest
Venango

Area No. 9 - Cameron
Elk
McKean
Warren

Area No.10 - Butler
Lawrence
Mercer

Area No.11 - Armstrong
Indiana
Jefferson

Area No.12 - Greene
Washington

Area No.13 - Crawford
Erie

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MONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

January - 1935

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

VOLUME I NUMBER 5

P887
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THE TREND OF RELIEF

An average of 1,678,377 persons, or approximately 17 per cent of the State's population, received unemployment relief during January. This number represents an increase of 6.8 per cent over the previous month. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

This increase in the number of persons receiving relief is in line with the usual seasonal change at this time of year. Each year the number of persons dependent upon relief increases in the late fall and winter months.

The fall and winter of 1933-34 was an exception because of the C. W. A. Program which provided employment for many persons from relief rolls and many others who, while they were not receiving relief, would have found it necessary to apply for relief had it not been for their C. W. A. jobs.

A total of 70,915 families applied for relief during the month. Of this number 53,341 were approved. As compared with December, the number of applications for relief received during January decreased 17.9 per cent and applications approved decreased 21.8 per cent. (Table 2)

The average case load during January was 431,975, or 30,538 more than the preceding month. To the total number of cases receiving relief at the beginning of the month (416,967) there were added during the month 23,423 new cases and 29,918 reopened cases, while 28,930 cases were closed. As a result of this turn-over in case load, the number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month totaled 464,345 and the total number of cases on the relief rolls at the end of the month was 442,669.

The fact that the number of new cases opened and former cases reopened decreased sharply during the month of January indicates that the seasonal peak in the case load for this winter is being approached.

It will be noted that while the "average number of cases receiving relief during the month" increased 30,538, or 7.6 per cent, and the number of cases receiving relief at the end of the month was 25,702, or 6.2 per cent, larger than at the beginning of the month, yet the "number of different cases receiving relief at some time during the month" increased only 22,588, or 5.1 per cent.

The average number of cases receiving direct relief during the month increased 1,128, or 0.4 per cent, from December to January. At the beginning of January 320,046 cases were receiving direct relief. During the month 29,001 cases were reopened, 22,378 new cases were opened, 23,094 cases were closed, and approximately 20,000 cases were transferred to work relief, leaving 328,280 cases on the direct relief rolls at the end of the month.

As a result of the further expansion of the work program during January, work relief cases totaled 114,389 at the end of the month, as compared with 96,921 at the beginning of the month. The average number of work relief cases during the month was 109,053, or 29,410 more than during December.

It should be noted that the case load figures presented in tables 1 and 2 include direct relief and work relief only. Persons receiving aid under the Homeless and Transient, Emergency Education, College Student Aid, and other Special Programs, are shown in separate tabulations.

During the month 28,402 new applications and 40,628 reapplications were investigated, and 262,915 cases approximating 63.0 per cent of the active case load, were reinvestigated. Increases in the amount of the relief grant were made in 18,012 cases, and in 8,964 cases the amount of the relief grant was reduced. Relief was discontinued to 18,939 cases, and an additional 5,288 cases were closed without home investigation. In 217,000 cases, or 82.5 per cent of the total cases reinvestigated, the amount of the relief grant was unchanged.

TABLE 1

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - JANUARY, 1935

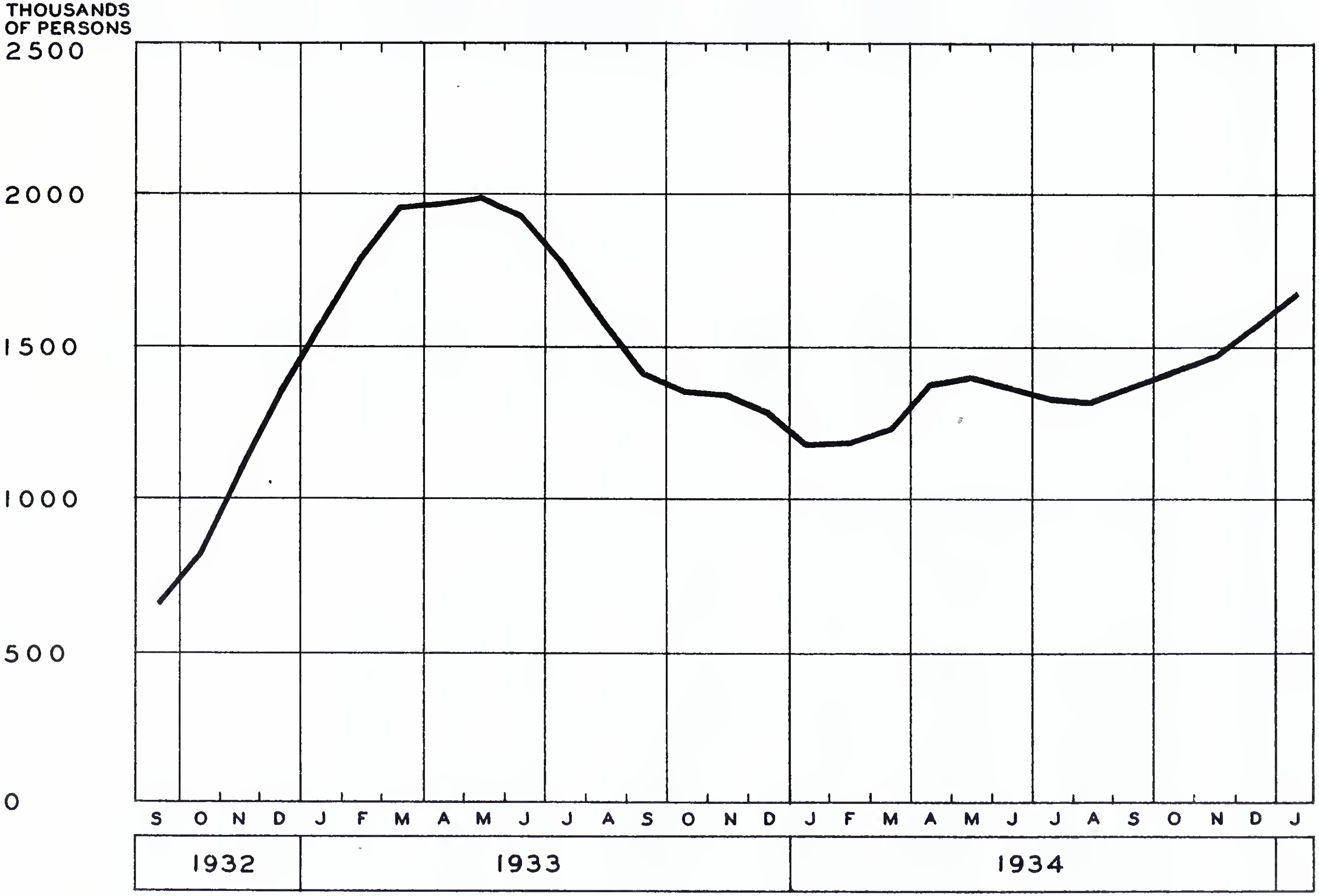
	Average Number During Month		Average No. of Persons
Month and Year	Cases	Persons	Per Case
September, 1932	146,959*	676,011*	4.6
October	180,417	829,918	4.6
November	240,008	1,104,036	4.6
December	292,617	1,346,038	4.6
January, 1933	343,011	1,577,851	4.6
February	391,163	1,799,350	4.6
March	426,216	1,960.610	4.6
April	440,819	1,975,135	4.5
May	449,743	1,998,426	4.4
June	443,709	1,940,085	4.4
July	412,569	1,773,089	4.3
August	366,856	1,576,840	4.3
September	328,638	1,422,717	4.3
October	319,885	1,361,223	4.3
November	324,780**	1,352,638**	4.2
December	311,615**	1,298,558**	4.2
January, 1934	288,136**	1,183,240**	4.1
February	295,500**	1,191,449**	4.0
March	304,566**	1,230,595**	4.0
April	343,995	1,386,300	4.0
May	348,960	1,406,955	4.0
June	341,342	1,365,970	4.0
July	334,903	1,335,469	4.0
August	334,096	1,325,983	4.0
September	345,716	1,372,876	4.0
October	360,036	1,425,255	4.0
November	373,441	1,470,232	3.9
December	401,437	1,570,945	3.9
January, 1935	431,975	1,678,377	3.9

* Number at end of month.

** The activities of the Civil Works Administration during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief not only by removing many from the relief rolls and placing them on the C. W. A. payrolls, but also by providing employment for many others who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for relief.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS.

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO JANUARY 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
DECEMBER, 1934 and JANUARY, 1935

Item	January 1935	December 1934
Cases at beginning of month		
Direct Relief	320,046	329,237
Work Relief	96,921	50,645
Total	416,967	379,882
Different Cases receiving relief at some time during month		
Direct Relief	369,400	384,310
Work Relief	127,648	105,547
Total	464,345*	441,757*
Cases at end of month		
Direct Relief	328,280	320,046
Work Relief	114,389	96,921
Total	442,669	416,967
Average Number of cases receiving relief during month		
Direct Relief	322,922	321,794
Work Relief	109,053	79,643
Total	431,975	401,437
New applications for relief	30,582	33,520
New Cases opened		
Direct relief	22,378	25,128
Work Relief	1,045	2,005
Total	23,423	27,133
Re-Applications for Relief	40,333	52,834
Cases reopened		
Direct Relief	29,001	39,819
Work Relief	917	1,257
Total	29,918	41,076
Cases closed		
Direct Relief	23,088	27,993
Work Relief	4,551	3,921
Total	27,639	31,914

---

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Total expenditures for unemployment relief from State and Federal funds amounted to $ 21,541,040.47 during January - an increase of $3,588,750.28 over the preceding month.

Despite the rapid expansion of the Work Relief program, Direct Relief still accounts for more than fifty per cent of total expenditures. Direct Relief expenditures in January showed a considerable increase over December due to increased need and greater adequacy of relief. The granting of all direct relief in cash was extended to Allegheny County on January 14th.

Average work relief cases increased 36.9 per cent from December to January, while work relief expenditures increased 30.0 per cent. A constantly increasing percentage of work cases are being drawn from the direct relief rolls.

Expenditures for Special Programs decreased $ 90,862.50, or 11.3 per cent from December to January. The last of the drought cattle delivered to Pennsylvania were processed, and expenditures for this program during January were over a quarter of a million dollars less than during December. However, expenditures for Emergency Education, College Student Aid, and Unemployed Veterans were considerably increased and a new program of converting cabbage into sauerkraut was instituted.

The amount and trend of expenditures for unemployment relief are shown in table 3 and chart 2.

TABLE 3

EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS JANUARY, 1935

Items	Amount	Per Cent of Total
Direct Relief	$11,088,291.17	51.5
Cash 1/	4,376,809.38	
Food 2/	4,745,107.17	
Fuel	938,807.53	
Shoes and Clothing	603,358.40	
Shelter	222,422.49	
Medical Care 3/	201,786.20	
Work Relief	8,263,342.53	38.4
Wages and Salaries	8,046,738.31	
Materials and Other Costs	216,604.22	
Special Programs	715,827.88	3.3
Homeless and Transients	255,271.92	
Emergency Education	211,351.60	
College Student Aid	99,865.08	
Unemployed Veterans	51,198.64	
Cattle Processing	49,507.34	
Cabbage Processing 4/	47,106.25	
Other 5/	1,527.05	
Administration	1,473,578.89	6.8
Total 6/	21,541,040.47	100.0

1/ Direct relief granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

2/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus food commodities distributed.

3/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

4/ Program was initiated in January.

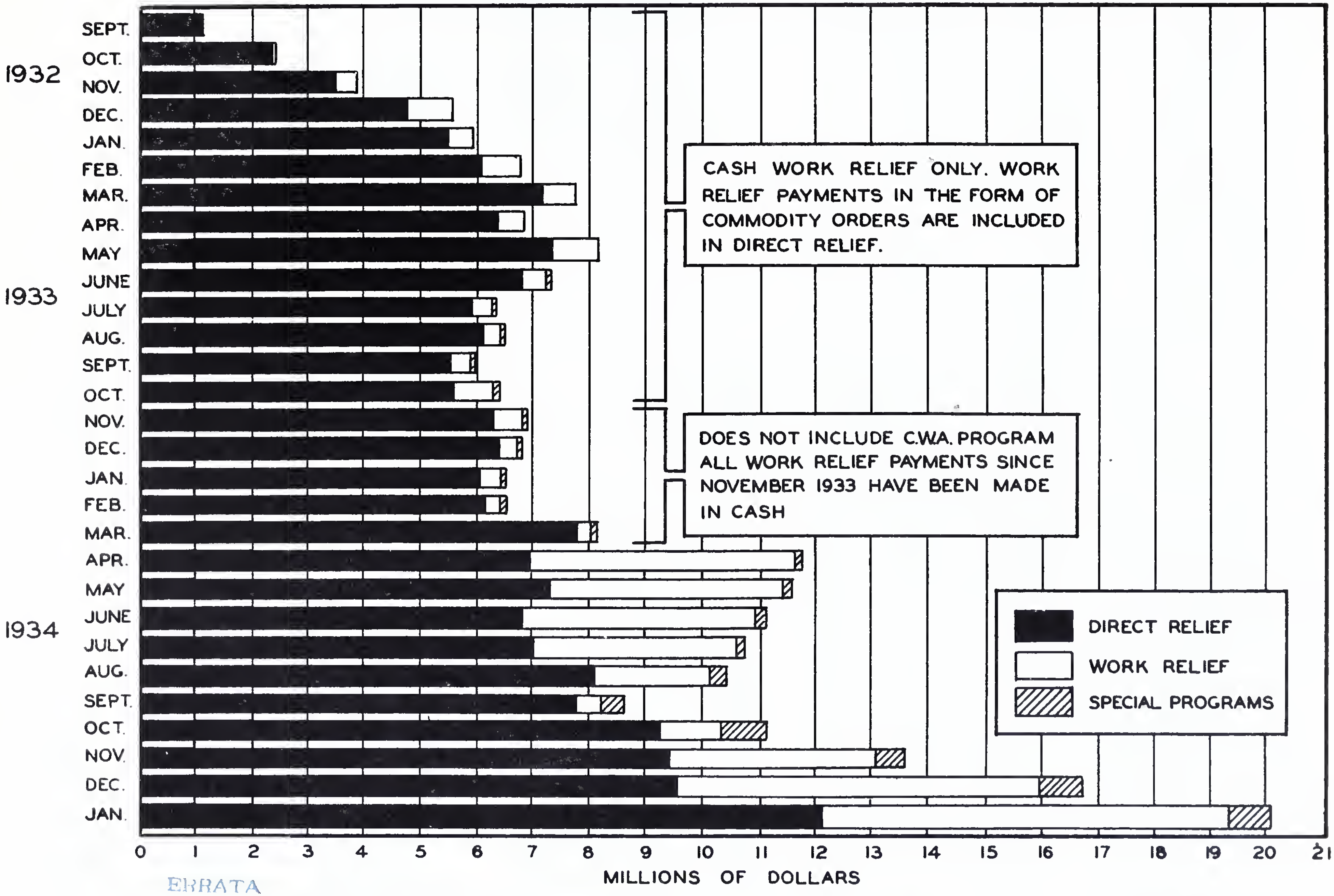
5/ Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives, and transportation of stranded population.

6/ Does not include $ 1,117,335.62 reported by local government units for direct relief, work relief, special programs and administration, $57,986.00 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $7,048.28 reported by Federal Departments for work relief and special programs. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since these funds are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

CHART 2

OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR DIRECT RELIEF WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO JANUARY 1935



ERRATA

SOLID BAR FOR DIRECT RELIEF IN JANUARY 1935 SHOULD EXTEND ONLY TO 11 MILLION DOLLARS INSTEAD OF 12 MILLION

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DIRECT RELIEF

Expenditures for direct relief during January amounted to $11,088,291.17, an increase of $1,529,625.32 over December. The cash relief program which was initiated in Philadelphia County in November was expanded to include Allegheny County as of January 14th.

The following tabulation presents a summary of the direct relief provided during January:

Relief Item	Number of Orders	Quantity	
Food			
Weekly food orders	974,790	-	
Milk	136,029	4,566,829	Quarts
Federal Surplus Food - Total	856,392	3,697,939	Pounds
Roast beef	-	2,029,279	Pounds
Smoked pork	-	34	Pounds
Butter	-	397,153	Pounds
Cheese	-	81,935	Pounds
Rice	-	587,568	Pounds
Sugar	-	601,970	Pounds
Fuel			
Bituminous coal	98,666	116,214	Tons
Anthracite coal	45,908	45,905	Tons
Coke	2,686	2,686	Tons
Gas	22,555	-	
Wood	220	204	Cords
Kerosene and fuel oil	654	7,812	Gallons
Shoes and Clothing			
Shoe and clothing orders	373,454	-	
Shoes Repaired	11,432	18,041	Pairs
Shelter	27,009	-	
Medical Care			
Medical orders	26,035	-	
Dental orders	10,034	-	
Cash (weekly grants)	532,085	-	

The number of persons employed on work relief projects increased in 59 of the 67 counties during January. During the last week of the month 2,991 projects employing 136,543 persons (including non-relief) were in operation, as compared with 2,709 projects employing 120,368 persons during the corresponding week in December. (Table 4)

The distribution of employment in the various fields of work provided by the program are shown in table 5 and chart 4. More than 26 per cent of the persons working were employed on the construction and repair of highways and streets while almost 58 per cent were engaged on other public property projects. Of the remaining 16 per cent, 11.5 were employed on arts and research projects.

Expenditures for the work program during the calendar month of January amounted to $ 8,263,342.53, or 38.4 per cent of the total relief expenditures. (Table 3). This was an increase of $ 2,105,393.01 over the preceding month. Payments to relief persons amounted to $6,249,161.45 and to non-relief persons $ 1,797,576.86. Expenditures for materials and equipment amounted to $ 216,604.22.

The revised work relief program was placed in operation the first week in October, 1934. At that time less than 4,000 persons were employed on work relief projects. By the end of October this number had increased to 37,033 and has shown a steady increase each week to and including the last week of January. This growth in terms of persons employed and work payments is shown in chart 5.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF ACTIVE PROJECTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COUNTIES
JANUARY 26, 1935

Counties	Number of Active Projects	Persons Employed	Counties	Number of Active Projects	Persons Employed
Adams	20	230	Lancaster	33	1,105
Allegheny	236	22,118	Lawrence	56	2,792
Armstrong	31	912	Lebanon	27	1,011
Beaver	61	2,410	Lehigh	66	2,818
Bedford	30	1,041	Luzerne	63	7,840
Berks	85	3,423	Lycoming	57	2,122
Blair	57	2,338	McKean	22	1,267
Bradford	20	379	Mercer	53	1,502
Bucks	34	709	Mifflin	40	886
Butler	33	876	Monroe	22	770
Cambria	58	3,094	Montgomery	55	2,210
Cameron	1	47	Montour	9	299
Carbon	32	1,027	Northampton	68	2,978
Centre	31	1,512	Northumberland	44	2,046
Chester	57	1,289	Perry	18	394
Clarion	21	692	Philadelphia	196	16,249
Clearfield	41	2,253	Pike	5	31
Clinton	29	865	Potter	22	553
Columbia	21	582	Schuylkill	75	4,811
Crawford	43	907	Snyder	30	594
Cumberland	25	1,028	Somerset	52	2,413
Dauphin	74	3,077	Sullivan	5	72
Delaware	50	1,420	Susquehanna	29	467
Elk	12	482	Tioga	32	456
Erie	53	2,444	Union	13	408
Fayette	78	2,567	Venango	59	2,433
Forest	8	93	Warren	20	758
Franklin	33	1,089	Washington	100	3,508
Fulton	7	182	Wayne	13	195
Greene	31	955	Westmoreland	90	3,361
Huntingdon	33	727	Wyoming	14	118
Indiana	41	1,025	York	22	2,312
Jefferson	44	1,557			
Juniata	22	367			
Lackawanna	119	3,561	State-Wide	10	486
TOTAL				2,991	136,543

CHART 3

GROWTH OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 3, 1934 TO JANUARY 26, 1935

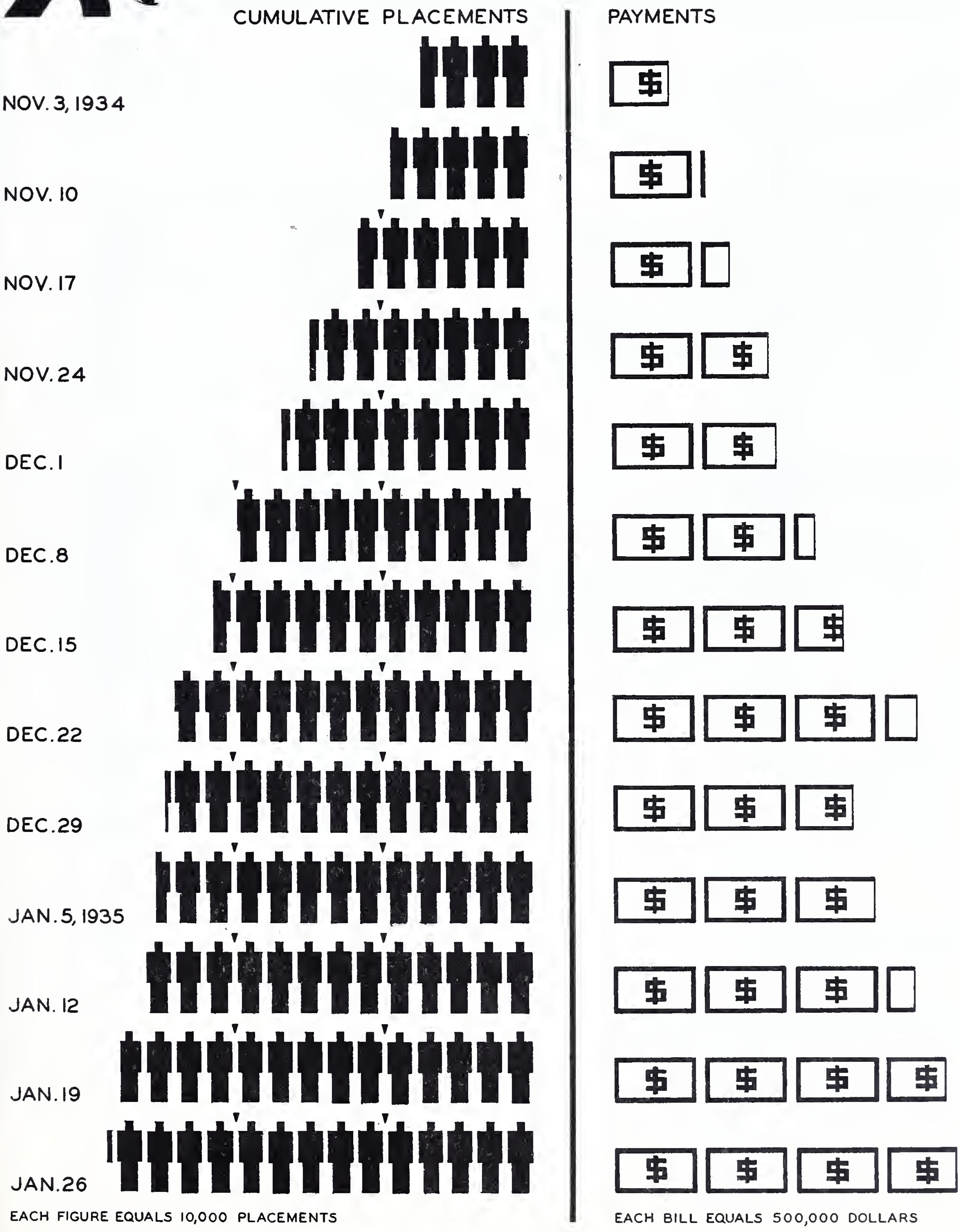


TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS

DECEMBER 31 - JANUARY 26

Type of Work	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS		
New Construction		
Roads, Streets, etc.	1,393,951	14.2
Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation	1,234,212	12.6
Recreational Facilities	589,550	6.0
Waterways, Flood Control	506,333	5.2
Governmental Owned Public Utilities	275,114	2.8
Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	161,005	1.7
Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles	42,180	0.4
Total New Construction	4,202,345	42.9
Repair and Reconstruction		
Roads, Streets, etc.	1,189,410	12.1
Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	925,385	9.4
Waterways, Flood Control	179,655	1.8
Recreational Facilities	131,029	1.4
Governmental Owned Public Utilities	107,294	1.1
Sewers, Drainage, and Sanitation	96,587	1.0
Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles	26,743	0.3
Total Repair and Reconstruction	2,656,103	27.1
Landscaping and Grading		
Parks	634,074	6.5
Landscaping	103,659	1.1
Tree Planting	49,597	0.5
Airports	39,040	0.4
All Others	257,527	2.6
Total Landscaping and Grading	1,083,897	11.1
Conservation Projects		
Fish and Game	60,323	0.6
Eradication and Control Projects		
Pests and Disease Bearers	38,425	0.4
All Other Public Property Projects	176,544	1.8
Total Public Property Projects	8,217,637	83.9

TABLE 5 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS

DECEMBER 31 - JANUARY 26

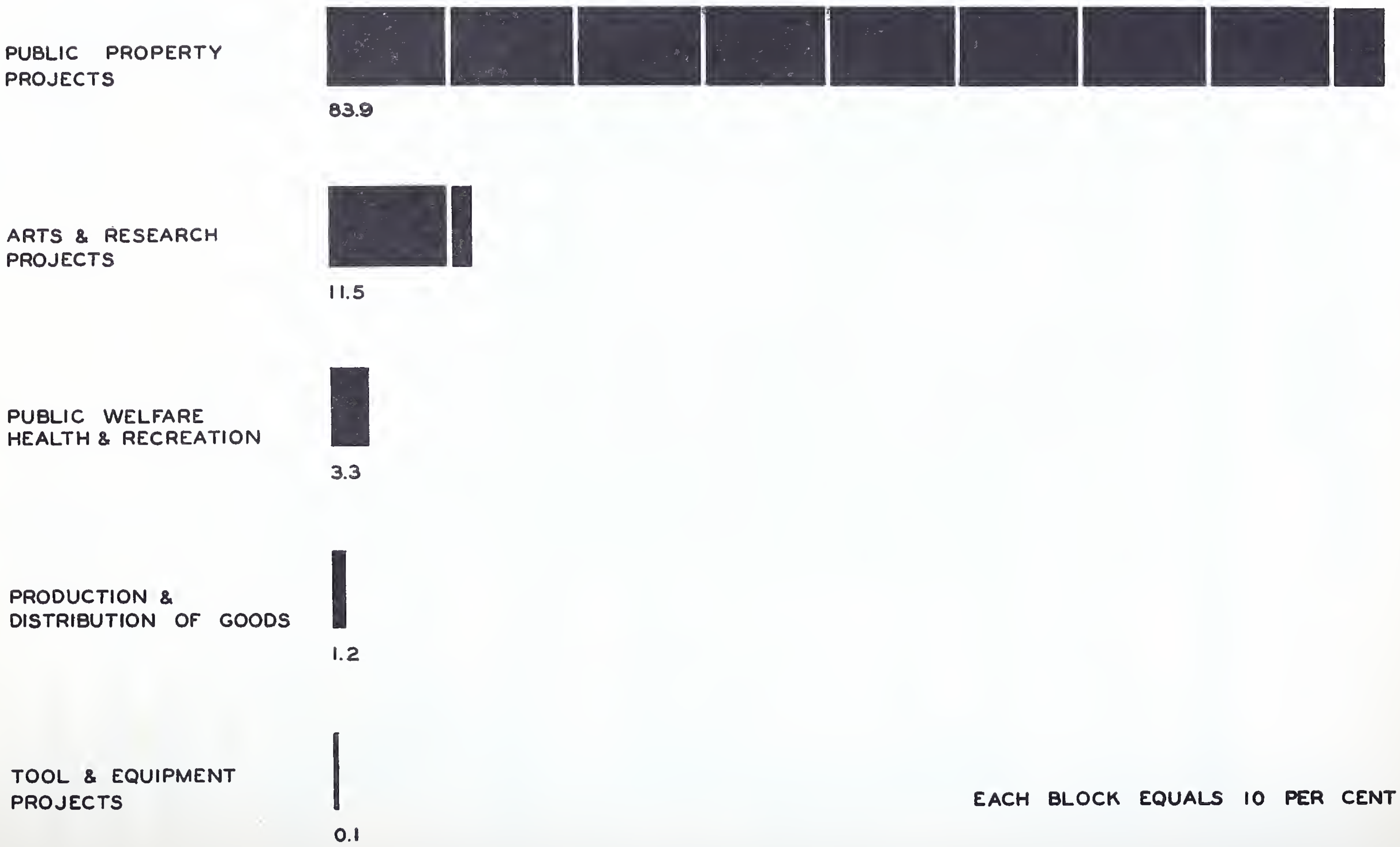
Type of Work	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
ARTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS		
Research and Special Surveys	686,378	7.0
Records and Clerical Work	334,592	3.4
Music	55,176	0.6
Library and Museum	26,842	0.3
All Others	18,192	0.2
Total Arts and Research Projects	1,121,180	11.5
PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION		
Employment Offices	174,841	1.8
Mine Sealing	78,511	0.8
Better Housing	30,254	0.3
Health Campaigns	17,509	0.2
All Others	23,668	0.2
Total Public Welfare, Health and Recreation	324,783	3.3
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED		
Clothing - Sewing Garments, etc.	98,385	1.0
Household Goods	10,550	0.1
Fuel, Cutting wood, etc.	4,958	0.1
Garden Products	186	*
Total Production and Distribution of Goods Needed by Unemployed	114,079	1.2
TOOL AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS - Total	12,245	0.1
DEMOLITION OF HOUSES - Total	2,914	*
PLANNING PROJECTS - Total	1,847	*
GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS	9,794,685	100.0

(*) Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECT

CHART 4

DECEMBER 31,1934 TO JANUARY 26,1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS

HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS

Bulletin TR-2 issued by the F.E.R.A. reports that "Such states as Pennsylvania and California appear to be destination states to which transients go in search of work and with the hope of effecting permanent settlement.

"The principal industries in Pennsylvania require large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled labor. It is therefore not surprising that the transient job seeker should make this State one of his destinations in the hope of finding employment in the steel mills, mines, or manufacturing plants. Moreover, it is probable that unattached transients would tend to stay longer in a state where there is a prospect that permanent employment may be found than in a state like Colorado which does not have as diversified industries."

The number of homeless and transients receiving aid in Pennsylvania during the past 15 months is shown in the following tabulation:

Number of Homeless and Transients Receiving Aid
November, 1933 - January, 1935

Month	End of Month Cases	End of Month Persons	Total Cases During Month	Total Persons During Month
November, 1933	444	698	1,120	1,403
December	1,624	2,079	2,242	2,767
January, 1934	2,700	3,350	4,072	4,911
February	4,389	5,211	5,872	6,826
March	5,488	6,391	8,190	9,266
April	7,625	8,674	11,948	13,226
May	9,019	10,107	15,145	16,572
June	11,053	12,272	17,046	18,643
July	15,988	17,435	24,329	26,222
August	17,034	18,681	29,006	31,179
September	14,699	16,456	29,159	31,581
October	16,585	18,587	26,269	28,745
November	17,168	19,433	26,767	29,386
December	16,914	19,478	28,904	32,067
January, 1935	17,754	20,475	27,030	30,212

The total number of persons receiving aid in transients centers and camps in Pennsylvania reached a peak in December. There has been no pronounced upward trend however since August. During the fall months there was a marked tendency on the part of the non-family transient to avoid the rigors of a northern winter and also a movement of many transients toward the south in search of seasonal work.

During January, 1935, 1,243 families and 25,787 non-family persons received aid in Pennsylvania transient centers and camps. These 27,030 cases represent a decrease of 1,874, or 6.5 per cent, from December.

Expenditures for relief of homeless and transients during the month amounted to $ 214,270.72. This was an increase of $3,019.30 or 1.4 per cent over December.

A comparison of the expenditures and case statistics for January and December is presented in the following tabulation.

HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT PROGRAM

Items	January	December
Number of Cases - Total	27,030	28,904
Family Cases	1,243	1,236
Non-Family cases	25,787	27,668
Number of Persons - Total	30,212	32,067
Family persons	4,425	4,399
Non-family persons	25,787	27,668
Amount of Relief - Total	$214,270.72	$211,251.42
In kind	194,490.39	192,923.77
In cash	19,780.33	18,327.65
Plant and Equipment - Total	5,374.16	48,077.48

EMERGENCY EDUCATION

The Emergency Education program provided employment for 910 more persons during January than during December, and the number of pupils and trainees benefiting under the program increased from 109,205 to 206,596.

The following tabulation shows the scope and cost of the program during January.

EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM

Type of Project	Persons Employed	Pupils	Expenditures
General adult education	1,464	97,752	$ 118,115.80
Recreational centers	607	58,510	44,478.61
Nursery schools	138	1,241	10,575.31
Vocational rehabilitation	125	93	8,632.30
Parent education	100	10,800	8,590.56
Vocational training	98	12,437	9,029.61
Literacy classes	53	11,617	4,599.28
Workers' education	15	2,904	666.53
All other	64	11,242	6,663.60
TOTAL	2,664	206,596	$ 211,351.60

PRODUCTION PROJECTS

The processing of the 68,644 head of cattle received from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation has been completed. Transient camps and shelters were supplied with a total of 164,753 pounds of fresh beef and 7,062,132 pounds of canned roast beef have been distributed to relief families. The leather produced from the hides is being manufactured into leather coats and jerkins for distribution to persons receiving relief.

The 2,553,885 pounds of cabbage received from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation is being manufactured into sauerkraut.

COLLEGE STUDENT AID

During the month of January seventy Pennsylvania colleges participated in the College Student Aid Program. Under this program, 4,981 men and 2,055 women students were provided part-time employment which enabled them to earn a total of $ 99,865.08. The average monthly earnings of men students was $ 14.23 as compared with $ 14.09 for women students.

A summary of the College Student Aid program by type of project is shown in the following tabulation.

TYPES OF WORK DONE AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS EMPLOYED

Type of Work	Number of Students
INTRA-MURAL (College Projects):	
Clerical and office	2,198
Research assistance	1,003
Care of grounds and buildings	904
Laboratory assistance	827
Library and museum	724
Reading and grading papers	311
All other	565
TOTAL	6,532
EXTRA-MURAL (Community Projects):	
Recreation	150
Education	104
Health and welfare	99
All other	151
TOTAL	504
GRAND TOTAL	7,036

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES

Every county in the State except Jefferson and Northumberland reported an increase over the previous month in the average number of persons receiving unemployment relief. While the number of persons receiving relief in the entire State was 16.0 per cent smaller than the number during the peak month, May, 1933, seven counties, Greene, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Montour, Philadelphia, and Pike, reported a larger number of persons receiving relief than during any previous month.

The average number of persons receiving unemployment relief during January increased 107,432, or 6.8 per cent, over December. As compared to this increase for the State as a whole, the increase in Allegheny County was 10,755, or 3.7 per cent, and Philadelphia County 24,305, or 8.2 per cent.

The largest percentage increases were reported by rural counties which are not essentially agricultural. Several of these counties have semi-stranded communities in areas where the forests, coal, oil and other natural resources have been exhausted. Percentage increases were smallest in the anthracite coal mining area.

In the bituminous coal mining area the increase in the number of persons receiving relief was 5.1 per cent. The changes in the various counties comprising that area varied from a decrease of 0.5 per cent in Jefferson County to an increase of 10.5 per cent in Indiana County.

Expenditures for unemployment relief during January increased in every county and area administrative unit in the State. A portion of this increase is due to more adequate direct relief grants, but the larger part is the result of the further expansion of the work relief program.

Case load and expenditures by areas and counties is shown in table 6 and the proportion of population receiving relief in the various counties during January is shown in Chart 6.

TABLE 6

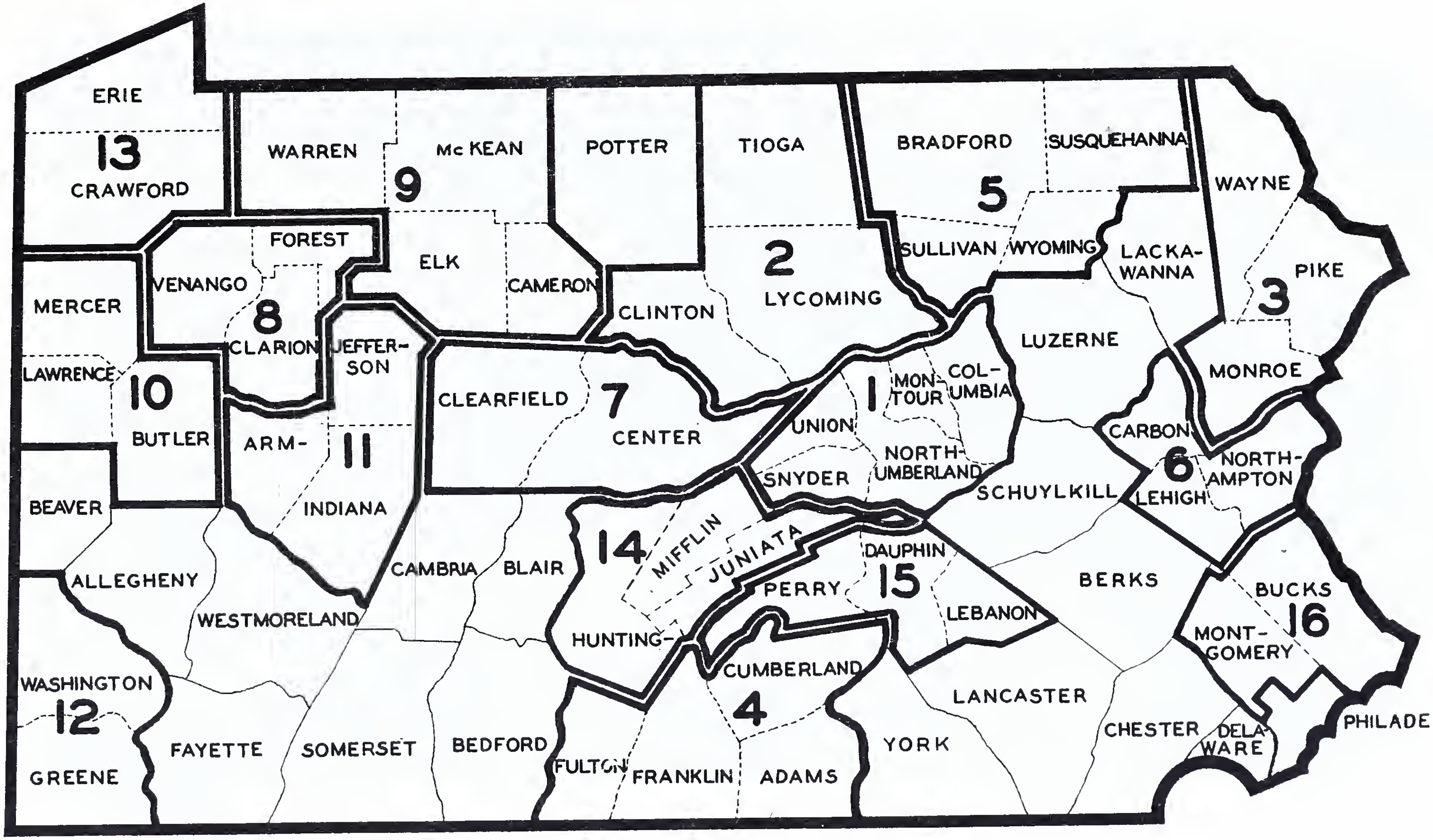
CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY AREAS AND COUNTIES
JANUARY, 1935

Area or County	Ave. No. Cases During Month	Number of Persons in Relief Cases	Per Cent of Population	Total Expenditures Including Administration
Area #1	11,844	56,315	25	$ 559,542.41
Area #2	6,874	27,519	17	349,880.28
Area #3	1,984	8,393	13	98,466.52
Area #4	5,374	23,667	13	238,640.24
Area #5	2,897	12,222	12	110,395.46
Area #6	15,625	61,439	15	831,095.46
Area #7	8,592	38,488	29	406,050.03
Area #8	5,038	20,414	20	249,823.79
Area #9	4,003	16,812	12	192,537.94
Area #10	13,727	55,635	20	643,193.99
Area #11	8,949	39,061	19	392,114.96
Area #12	9,787	41,338	17	438,022.84
Area #13	9,639	37,635	16	415,733.86
Area #14	4,814	20,293	22	222,680.16
Area #16	7,399	32,318	9	390,043.71
Allegheny	84,674	303,297	22	4,135,408.51
Beaver	6,609	24,296	16	240,097.84
Bedford	2,206	9,296	25	86,389.70
Berks	7,004	26,179	11	356,998.50
Blair	4,774	20,165	14	224,923.34
Cambria	8,480	34,509	17	375,006.02
Chester	2,772	12,109	10	129,886.85
Dauphin	6,401	24,879	15	366,358.41
Delaware	6,828	27,968	10	356,521.03
Fayette	16,238	67,293	34	657,205.98
Lackawanna	15,078	63,434	20	690,574.07
Lancaster	6,247	23,174	12	224,014.64
Lebanon	2,067	8,695	13	100,542.47
Luzerne	20,193	86,529	19	1,003,347.65
Perry	704	3,356	15	31,500.61
Philadelphia	92,877	319,298	16	4,445,665.86
Potter	817	3,321	19	40,446.51
Schuylkill	11,487	45,483	19	548,085.15
Somerset	4,172	18,685	23	204,778.78
Westmoreland	11,956	49,230	17	521,988.32
York	3,845	15,632	9	180,567.40
State-Wide	-	-	-	1,082,511.18
TOTAL	431,975	1,678,377	17	$21,541,040.47

CHART

PENNSYLVANIA

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.

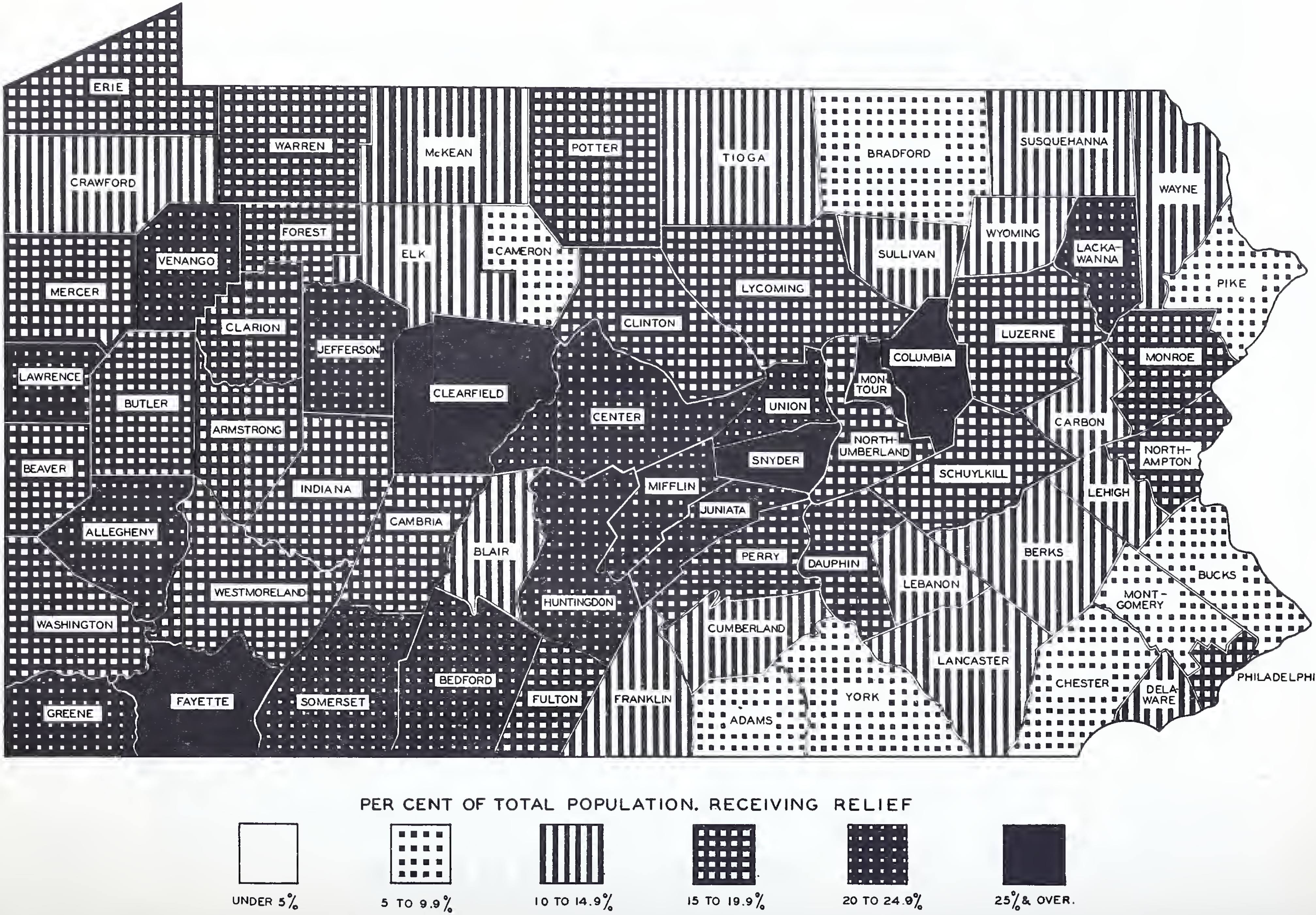

ERIE
13
CRAWFORD
WARREN
9
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
5
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
3
PIKE
MERCER
VENANGO
FOREST
8
CLARION
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
2
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-
WANNA
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
10
BUTLER
JEFFER-
SON
CLEARFIELD
7
CENTER
1
MON-
TOUR
COL-
UMBIA
UNION
NORTH-
UMBERLAND
SNYDER
CARBON
6
LEHIGH
NORTH-
AMPTON
SCHUYLKILL
BEAVER
ARM-
11
INDIANA
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
14
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
PERRY
DAUPHIN
15
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
16
MONT-
GOMERY
ALLEGHENY
WESTMORELAND
HUNTING-
CUMBERLAND
4
LANCASTER
WASHINGTON
12
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
CHESTER
DELA-
WARE
PHILADELPHIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 6

PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF

JANUARY—1935


ERIE
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SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-WANNA
PIKE
MERCER
VENANGO
LYCOMING
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLINTON
LUZERNE
COLUMBIA
MONROE
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
CLEARFIELD
MON TOUR
UNION
ARMSTRONG
CENTER
CARBON
NORTH-UMBERLAND
NORTH-AMPTON
BEAVER
SNYDER
SCHUYLKILL
INDIANA
MIFFLIN
LEHIGH
JUNIATA
CAMBRIA
ALLEGHENY
BLAIR
PERRY
BERKS
DAUPHIN
BUCKS
WESTMORELAND
LEBANON
MONT-GOMERY
HUNTINGDON
WASHINGTON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
BEDFORD
PHILADELPHIA
CHESTER
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
FULTON
FRANKLIN
YORK
DELA WARE
ADAMS
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION. RECEIVING RELIEF
UNDER 5%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25% & OVER.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

MONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

February - 1935

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

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THE TREND OF RELIEF

The number of persons receiving unemployment relief reached the highest point of the depression in the United States and in most of the individual states in January or February of this year. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, the number of persons receiving unemployment relief during February (1,728,286) was approximately 270,000 smaller than the number receiving relief at the peak, May, 1933 (approximately 2,000,000). In spite of the severely depressed condition of Pennsylvania's heavy manufacturing industries and bituminous and anthracite coal mines, Pennsylvania has approximately the same proportion of the population receiving relief as the nation as a whole.

The average number of persons receiving relief during February was 1,728,286, an increase of 49,909, or 3.0 per cent, over January (Table 1 and Chart 1). Each year the number of persons dependent upon relief increases during the fall and winter months, reaching a peak in the early spring. The C. W. A. Program removed many persons from the relief rolls during the winter months of 1933 - 34, but with the curtailment of the program, and its final termination on April 1, 1934, relief rolls increased rapidly. In both 1933 and 1934 the spring peak in the number of persons receiving relief was reached in May (Table 1 and Chart 1).

The average number of cases receiving direct relief during February (333,430) represented an increase of 10,508 over January, while the average number of cases receiving work relief during February (117,429) was 8,376 more than during January.

Of the 483,792 different cases that received relief at some time during the month, 349,104, or 72.2 per cent received direct relief only, 103,306 or 21.3 per cent received work relief only, and 31,382 or 6.5 per cent received both direct and work relief.

TABLE 1

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - FEBRUARY, 1935

Month and Year	Average Number During Month		Average No. of Persons Per Case
	Cases	Persons	
September, 1932	146,959	676,011	4.6
October	180,417	829,918	4.6
November	240,008	1,104,036	4.6
December	292,617	1,346,038	4.6
January, 1933	343,011	1,577,851	4.6
February	391,163	1,799,350	4.6
March	426,216	1,960,610	4.6
April	440,819	1,975,135	4.5
May	449,743	1,998,426	4.4
June	443,709	1,940,085	4.4
July	412,569	1,773,089	4.3
August	366,856	1,576,840	4.3
September	328,638	1,422,717	4.3
October	319,885	1,361,223	4.3
November	324,780*	1,352,638*	4.2
December	311,615*	1,298,558*	4.2
January, 1934	288,136*	1,183,240*	4.1
February	295,500*	1,191,449*	4.0
March	304,566*	1,230,595*	4.0
April	343,995	1,386,300	4.0
May	348,960	1,406,955	4.0
June	341,342	1,365,970	4.0
July	334,903	1,335,469	4.0
August	334,096	1,325,983	4.0
September	345,716	1,372,876	4.0
October	360,036	1,425,255	4.0
November	373,441	1,470,232	3.9
December	401,437	1,570,945	3.9
January, 1935	431,975	1,678,377	3.9
February	450,859	1,728,286	3.8

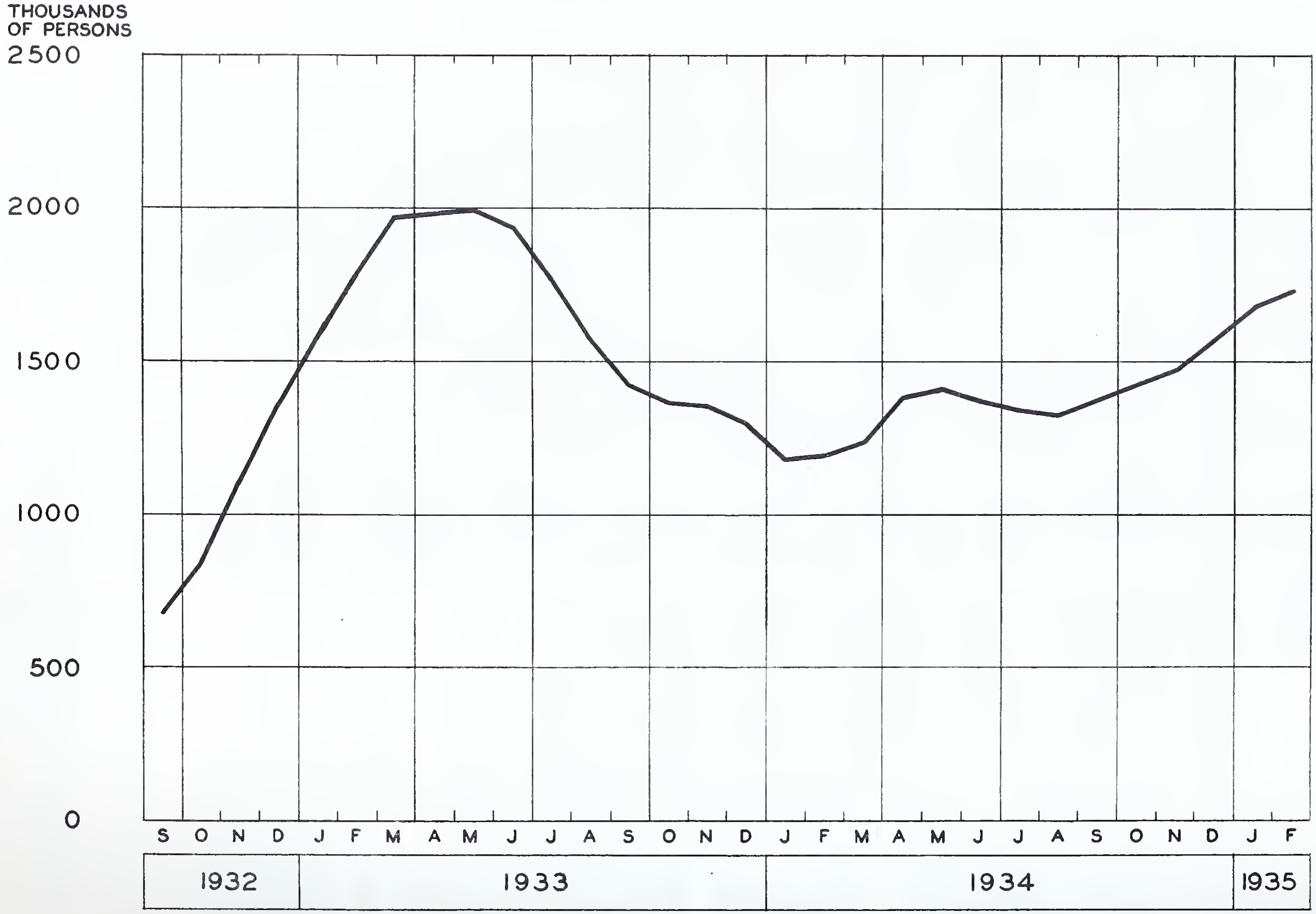
---

* The activities of the Civil Works Administration during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief not only by removing many from the relief rolls and placing them on the C. W. A. payrolls, but also by providing employment for many others who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for relief.

CHART 1

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO FEBRUARY 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
FEBRUARY AND JANUARY

Item	February 1935	January 1935
Cases at beginning of month		
Direct Relief	328,280	320,046
Work Relief	114,389	96,921
Total	442,669	416,967
Cases at end of month		
Direct Relief	339,559	328,280
Work Relief	112,636	114,389
Total	452,195	442,669
Average cases during month		
Direct Relief	333,430	322,922
Work Relief	117,429	109,053
Total	450,859	431,975
Different cases during month		
Direct Relief	380,486	369,400
Work Relief	134,688	127,648
Total	483,792*	464,345*
Applications for relief		
From New Cases	28,786	30,582
From Former Relief Cases	32,363	40,333
Total	61,149	70,915
Cases opened		
New Cases	23,499	23,423
Former Relief Cases	26,187	29,918
Total	49,686	53,341
Cases closed		
Direct Relief	31,128	23,088
Work Relief	9,032	4,551
Total	40,160	27,639

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

TURN-OVER IN RELIEF CASE LOAD

Many people believe that when persons are placed on the unemployment relief rolls they remain there. Nothing could be further from the truth. From May, 1934 to February, 1935, inclusive, 437,380 cases, representing approximately 1,750,000 persons, were removed from the relief rolls of Pennsylvania. On the average, 10 per cent of the persons receiving relief are removed from the relief rolls every month.

Each month, on the other hand, many families that previously have been able to avoid applying for relief find their resources exhausted and are forced to obtain public assistance. Also, the employment received by many persons removed from the relief rolls is seasonal and short-term. These persons find their earnings exhausted soon after their employment terminates and are forced to reapply for relief. As a result of persons being removed from the relief rolls and others being approved for relief, there is an average turn-over* of approximately 27 per cent in the relief case load each month.

The number of applications for relief received from May, 1934 to February, 1935, amounted to 685,000, an average of 68,500 per month. (Table 3). During this period applications from 177,421 families (representing approximately 700,000 persons) were rejected by the Relief Administration after careful investigation revealed that these families were not eligible for relief.

Nearly 70 per cent of all the cases receiving unemployment relief are re-investigated each month. During the ten-month period from May, 1934 to February, 1935 a total of 2,486,224 re-investigations were made. During February, 286,870 cases were re-investigated, resulting in the closing of 40,160 cases and a reduction in the amount of relief grant to 13,492 cases.

---

* Number of cases opened plus number of cases closed divided by average number of cases receiving relief during the month.

TABLE 3

TURNOVER IN RELIEF CASELOAD
MAY, 1934 - FEBRUARY, 1935

	Average Number of Cases During Month	Cases Reinvestigated by Home Visit	Total Cases Closed	Total Applications for Relief	Relief Applications Rejected
May, 1934	348,960	227,262	71,077	67,454	17,073
June	341,342	219,687	55,463	52,957	14,800
July	334,903	213,131	46,039	56,060	17,587
August	334,096	241,086	66,046	81,422	22,610
September	345,716	240,893	36,057	78,769	23,286
October	360,036	276,802	31,250	64,423	18,079
November	373,441	256,411	32,525	65,652	19,281
December	401,437	261,167	31,124	85,818	18,179
January, 1935	431,975	262,915	27,639	69,030	15,222
February	450,859	286,870	40,160	63,415	11,304

These facts indicate the effort which the Relief Administration is constantly putting forth in an attempt to prevent persons who are not eligible from receiving relief and to remove persons from the relief rolls as soon as their need ceases to exist. The large majority of the unemployed in the State cooperate with the Relief Administration and report any change in their circumstances which makes relief unnecessary. It would be impossible for any organization to grant relief to 1,750,000 persons without having some persons receive relief that are not entitled to it. But on the other hand, for every person in the State who is receiving relief that could get along without it, there are many more who are in great need but who are too proud to apply for relief.

In the only study which has been made to date into the extent of relief ineligibility, only 2.3 per cent of those receiving relief were found to be ineligible. More than one-half of these ineligible cases had already been investigated by the relief visitors and steps had been taken to remove them from the relief rolls.

The following tabulation of reports from the State Employment Offices and National Reemployment Service shows that over a million unemployed workers are registered in these offices as actively seeking employment. According to the 1930 census, each gainful worker in Pennsylvania has approximately 1.6 dependents. On that basis it seems a safe conclusion that the total number of persons affected by unemployment during February was almost three million. Of these three million persons, only 1,728,000 received relief during February.

	State Employment Offices	National Reemployment Service
Active applications during month	544,955	476,831
Placements		
On Work Relief projects	10,282	5,003
On P. W. A. projects	312	565
In private industry	2,534	1,574

Approximately 22 per cent of the persons receiving relief are members of families whose earnings from employment in private industry are not sufficient to provide the minimum necessities of life. The remaining 78 per cent have no incomes. In view of the duration and severity of the depression, it is surprising to note that not more than 60 per cent of the totally unemployed persons have been on the relief rolls at any particular time.

COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Total expenditures for unemployment relief from State and Federal funds during February amounted to $20,371,581.54, a decrease of $1,169,458.93 from the preceding month (Table 4 and Chart 2). This decrease, however, is due to the 28 day month and not to any actual reduction in the cost of relief.

Expenditures for direct relief during February amounted to $11,201,503.68, or 55.0 per cent of total relief expenditures, as compared with $11,088,291.17, or 51.5 per cent, during January.

The amount of money made available for work relief during February was not sufficient to keep all projects in operation, and it was necessary to curtail the program during the last week of the month. Expenditures for the work relief program during February amounted to $ 7,255,603.62, or 35.6 per cent of total relief expenditures, as compared with $ 8,263,342.53, or 38.4 per cent, during January.

The completion of the cattle and cabbage processing projects resulted in a decrease in expenditures for Special Programs, while expenditures for administration also showed a small decrease.

Expenditures for the administration of emergency relief have been relatively low in Pennsylvania in comparison with other States and the United States as a whole. During the month of January, administration costs in Pennsylvania amounted to 6.8 per cent of total relief expenditures as compared with an average of 10.0 per cent for the Continental United States. In only four States was the relative cost of relief administration lower than in Pennsylvania.

TABLE 4

EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS FEBRUARY, 1935

Items	Amount	Per Cent of Total
Direct Relief	$ 11,201,503.68	55.0
Cash 1/	5,228,888.72	
Food 2/	3,538,095.71	
Shoes and Clothing	1,517,941.27	
Fuel	582,808.51	
Medical Care 3/	197,777.82	
Shelter	135,696.79	
Water and Light	294.86	
Work Relief	7,255,603.62	35.6
Wages and Salaries	7,044,457.56	
Reserve for Persons Injured	64,260.00	
Materials and Other Costs	146,886.06	
Special Programs	560,497.23	2.8
Homeless and Transients	232,355.70	
Emergency Education	204,603.70	
College Student Aid	88,177.45	
Unemployed Veterans	28,086.62	
Cattle Processing	5,703.42	
Other 4/	1,570.34	
Administration	1,353,977.01	6.6
Total 5/	$ 20,371,581.54	100.0

1/ Direct relief granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

2/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus food commodities distributed.

3/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

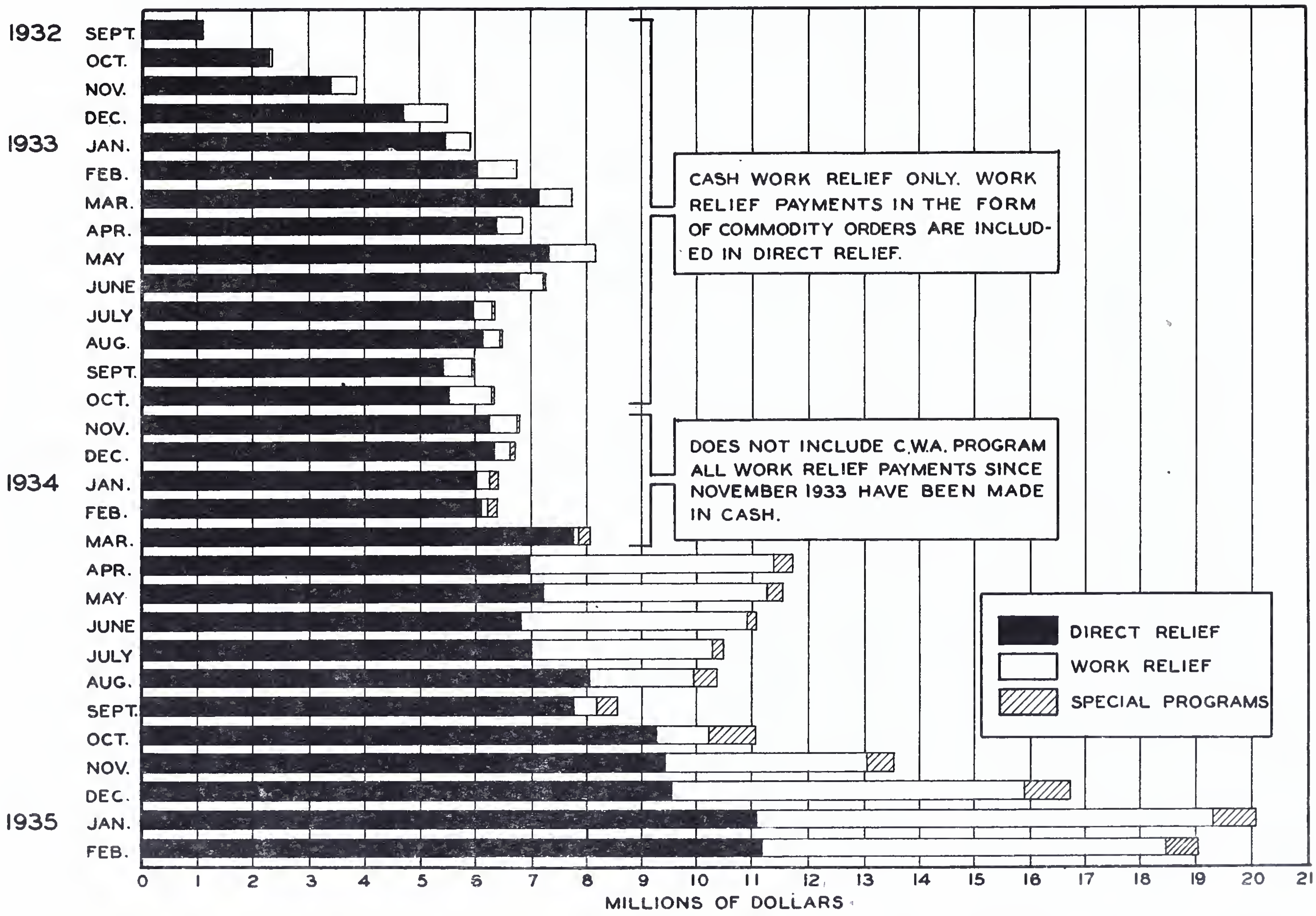
4/ Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives and transportation of stranded population.

5/ Does not include $ 1,136,209.49 reported by local government units for direct relief, work relief, special programs and administration, $ 60,837.33 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $ 14,627.33 reported by Federal Departments for work relief and special programs. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since these funds are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

CHART 2

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO FEBRUARY 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

The following tabulation presents a summary of the direct relief provided during February.

Relief Item	Number of Orders	Quantity	
Cash			
Weekly Grants	652,031	-	
Food			
Weekly Food Orders	721,303	-	
Milk (monthly orders)	94,081	3,544,508	quarts
Shoes and Clothing			
Shoe and Clothing Orders	612,902	-	
Shoes Repaired	10,884	11,003	pairs
Fuel			
Bituminous Coal	32,740	30,039	tons
Anthracite Coal	45,628	45,007	tons
Coke	2,362	2,362	tons
Gas	13,740	-	
Wood	175	150	cords
Kerosene and fuel oil	1,001	11,560	gals.
Shelter (monthly orders)	22,928	-	
Medical Care*			
Medical orders	24,970	-	
Dental orders	7,885	-	
Surplus Food Products*	1,044,979	2,531,990	pounds
Roast beef	-	1,440,934	pounds
Butter	-	59,632	pounds
Cheese	-	86,280	pounds
Rice	-	789,558	pounds
Sugar	-	97,260	pounds
Sauerkraut	-	58,326	pounds

* Granted to both work and direct relief cases.

WORK RELIEF

Expenditures for the Work Program during the month of February amounted to $ 7,255,603.62, or $ 1,007,738.91 less than during January. (Table 4).

The expansion of the revised Work Program, initiated in the first week of October, has been quite rapid. Direct relief cases were transferred to work relief as rapidly as they could be placed on work projects. Approximately 26 per cent of the total relief cases received work relief during February, and in 17 counties more than 40 per cent of the cases were placed on work projects.

The development of the Work Program in some sections of the State has been retarded by a lack of local funds for materials, but in most counties the further expansion of the program has been limited only by the amount of relief funds available. A reduction in the amount of money made available for work relief during February made it necessary to suspend work on a number of projects. During the last week of February, 2,368 projects employing 91,137 persons (including non-relief) were in operation, as compared with 2,991 projects employing 136,543 persons during the corresponding week in January. (Table 5) This curtailment resulted in a decrease in the number of persons employed on work relief projects in each of the 67 counties except Adams and Pike.

In order that a maximum number of relief persons may be provided with employment every effort has been made to keep expenditures for materials at a minimum. Payments for materials during February amounted to only $ 146,886.06 or 1.9 per cent of the total costs of the Work Program.

A summary of work relief activities by type of project from January 28 through February 23, as presented in table 6, shows that the construction and repair of streets and highways continued to provide over 25 per cent of the total employment provided by the Work Program.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON ACTIVE WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1935

Counties	NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS	NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON				
		All Projects	Public Property Projects	Production and Distribution of Relief Goods	Public Health Welfare & Recreation	Arts and Research
Adams	18	231	182		3	46
Allegheny	217	15,406	12,239	114	273	2,780
Armstrong	21	486	443		32	11
Beaver	51	1,504	1,405	7	9	83
Bedford	17	588	560	4	2	22
Berks	72	2,768	2,564	19	13	172
Blair	43	1,836	1,716	8	9	103
Bradford	18	219	209		8	2
Bucks	19	364	356		2	6
Butler	21	590	441		9	140
Cambria	15	190	142	23	15	10
Cameron	1	28	28			
Carbon	28	727	646		5	76
Centre	24	743	652	13	26	52
Chester	52	1,026	845	3	8	170
Clarion	19	380	370		4	6
Clearfield	35	1,833	1,698		115	20
Clinton	19	321	262		40	19
Columbia	17	369	355		4	10
Crawford	38	677	577		10	90
Cumberland	24	916	745		1	170
Dauphin	67	2,170	1,809	118	45	198
Delaware	37	959	738	6	47	168
Elk	12	256	246		4	6
Erie	43	1,759	1,572	18	11	158
Fayette	12	170	109	31	24	6
Forest	5	40	36		4	
Franklin	27	818	708	5	9	96
Fulton	7	147	145		1	1
Greene	27	739	730		1	8
Huntingdon	22	764	753		1	10
Indiana	34	684	573	17	32	62
Jefferson	22	811	754		57	
Juniata	17	271	270		1	
Lackawanna	73	1,526	1,302	25	34	165

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON ACTIVE WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1935

Counties	NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS	NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON				
		All Projects	Public Property Projects	Production and Distribution of Relief Goods	Public Health Welfare & Recreation	Arts and Research
Lancaster	27	847	761	8	17	61
Lawrence	45	2,013	1,824	12	9	168
Lebanon	25	693	613	3	4	73
Lehigh	57	2,415	2,185	30	9	191
Luzerne	71	4,976	4,747	48	32	149
Lycoming	50	1,844	1,549	14	8	273
McKean	17	505	478	6	5	16
Mercer	42	1,142	937	40	23	142
Mifflin	29	575	552	9	9	5
Monroe	20	694	625		5	64
Montgomery	25	613	538	11	28	36
Montour	8	208	206		1	1
Northampton	63	2,178	2,031		21	126
Northumberland	39	1,483	1,318	23	21	121
Perry	15	257	253		3	1
Philadelphia	189	13,179	10,773	103	334	1,969
Pike	6	33	9		2	22
Potter	14	269	256		3	10
Schuylkill	64	3,195	3,048	21	17	109
Snyder	26	564	543		2	19
Somerset	36	961	889	10	60	2
Sullivan	5	48	46		1	1
Susquehanna	18	317	313		3	1
Tioga	19	241	207	9	3	22
Union	10	305	303		1	1
Venango	39	1,320	1,292	10	7	11
Warren	19	523	485	2	6	30
Washington	91	2,135	1,894	14	21	206
Wayne	11	125	115		3	7
Westmoreland	69	2,119	1,845	19	151	104
Wyoming	15	128	115	4	2	7
York	21	2,186	2,137	7	8	34
State-Wide	9	730	13			717
Totals	2,368	91,137	79,072	814	1,678	9,565

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF PROJECT
JANUARY 28 THROUGH FEBRUARY 23

Type of Work	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS		
New Construction		
Roads, Streets, etc.	1,429,504	14.1
Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation	1,276,453	12.5
Recreational Facilities	587,021	5.8
Waterways and Flood Control	566,331	5.6
Public Utilities	279,088	2.7
Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	167,017	1.6
Bridges and Grade Crossings	39,517	0.4
Total New Construction	4,344,931	42.7
Repair and Reconstruction		
Roads, Streets, etc.	1,142,190	11.2
Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	913,556	9.0
Waterways and Flood Control	195,946	1.9
Recreational Facilities	129,506	1.3
Public Utilities	97,641	1.0
Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation	91,815	0.9
Bridges and Grade Crossings	24,468	0.2
Total Repair and Reconstruction	2,595,122	25.5
Landscaping and Grading		
Parks	586,962	5.8
Landscaping	238,715	2.3
All other Landscaping Projects	154,188	1.5
Total Landscaping and Grading	979,865	9.6
Eradication and Control Projects		
Pests and Disease Bearers	112,185	1.1
Conservation Projects		
Fish and Game	66,291	0.6
All Other Public Property Projects	454,342	4.5
Total Public Property Projects	8,552,736	84.0

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF ACTIVITIES BY TYPE OF PROJECT JANUARY 28 THROUGH FEBRUARY 23

Type of Work	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
ARTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS		
Research and Special Surveys	770,451	7.6
Records and Clerical Work	343,404	3.4
Music	67,389	0.6
Library and Museums	25,038	0.3
All Other	21,880	0.2
Total Arts and Research Projects	1,228,162	12.1
PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION		
Reemployment Service	237,037	2.3
Health Campaigns	18,355	0.2
All Other	8,572	0.1
Total Public Welfare, Health and Recreation	263,964	2.6
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED		
Clothing - Sewing and Distribution	90,806	0.9
Household Goods	15,342	0.2
Fuel and Garden Products	5,290	0.1
Total Production and Distribution of Goods Needed by Unemployed	111,438	1.2
TOOL AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS - Total	12,006	0.1
PLANNING PROJECTS - Total	3,410	*
DEMOLITION OF HOUSES - Total	2,862	*
GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS	10,174,578	100.0

(*) Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS

There was a small increase during February in the number of homeless and transient persons receiving relief (Table 7 and Chart 3). The mid-monthly census showed an increase of 265 over the preceding month, while the total number receiving relief at some time during the month increased 1,045. Total expenditures for the program during February amounted to $ 232,355.70 (Table 4) as compared with $ 255,271.92 in January.

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING AID
NOVEMBER, 1933 - FEBRUARY, 1935

Month	Mid-month Census		Total Cases During Month	Total Persons During Month
	Cases	Persons		
November, 1933	444*	698*	1,120	1,403
December	1,624*	2,079*	2,242	2,767
January, 1934	2,700*	3,350*	4,072	4,911
February	3,685	4,319	5,872	6,826
March 1/	6,703	7,625	8,190	9,266
April	7,859	8,743	11,948	13,226
May	7,973	9,060	15,145	16,572
June	7,820	8,778	17,046	18,643
July	8,860	10,021	24,329	26,222
August	10,496	11,829	29,006	31,179
September	11,499	13,043	29,159	31,581
October	12,015	13,609	26,269	28,745
November	13,034	14,932	26,767	29,386
December	14,197	16,187	28,904	32,067
January, 1935	13,868	16,033	27,030	30,212
February	14,096	16,298	27,919	31,257

* Number at end of month.

1/ Figures prior to March, 1934, do not include local homeless.

A comparison of the expenditures and case statistics for February and January is presented in the following tabulation.

HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT PROGRAM

Items	February	January
Number of Cases - Total	27,919	27,030
Family Cases	1,317	1,243
Non-Family Cases	26,602	25,787
Number of Persons - Total	31,257	30,212
Family Persons	4,655	4,425
Non-Family Persons	26,602	25,787
Amount of Relief - Total	$ 221,131.36	$ 249,897.76
In Kind	199,535.87	226,771.35
In Cash	21,595.49	23,126.41
Plant and Equipment - Total	11,224.34	5,374.16

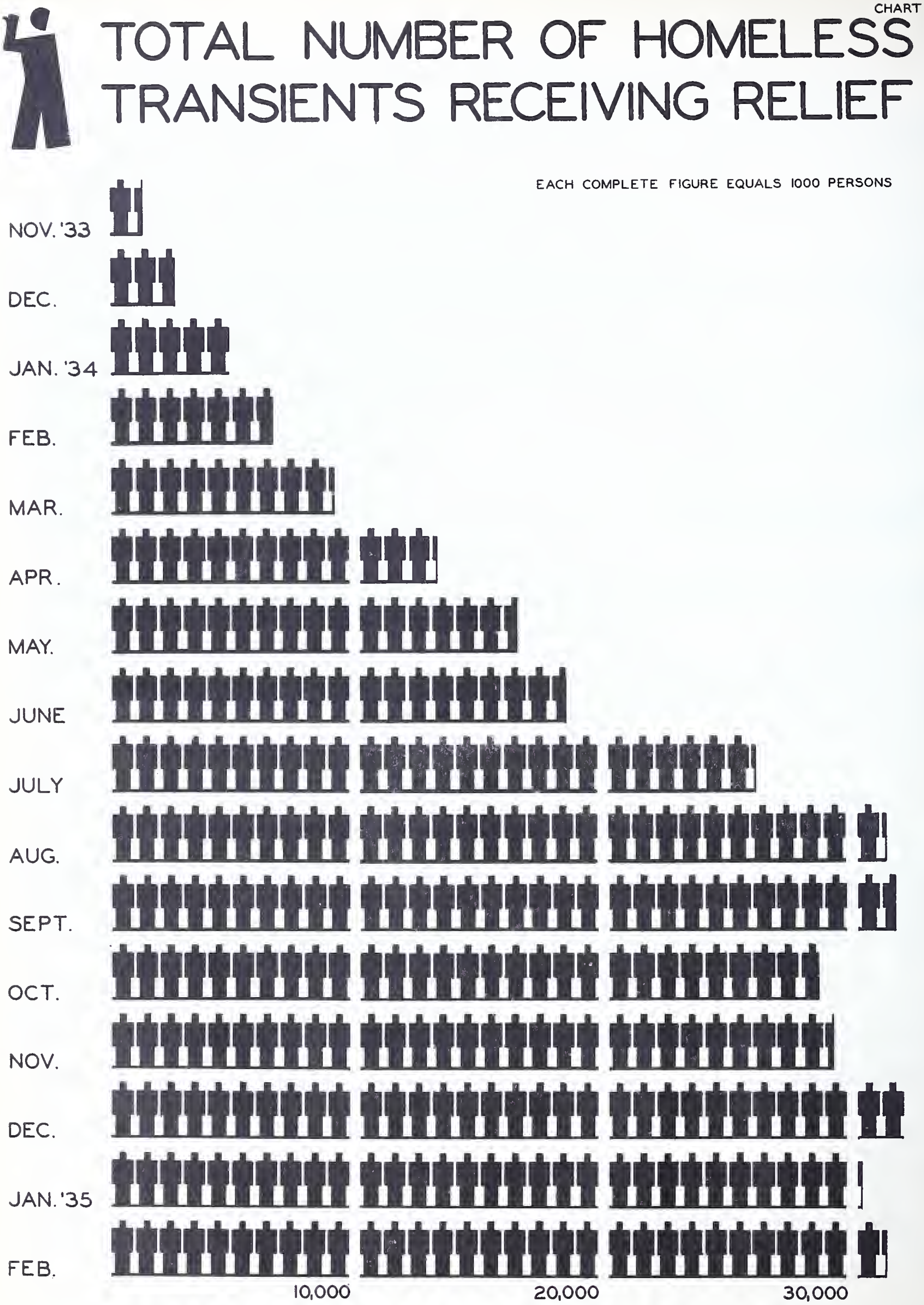
Transiency has been recognized as a national problem since 1931. That it is largely a problem of unemployment is evidenced by the fact that over 90 per cent of all transients are not only able, but willing to work. Records show, however, that the transient secures very little work during his wandering.

A recent survey of several major industries revealed the following facts. (1) Migratory labor will not be hired if resident labor with satisfactory work records can be secured. (2) Men with experience are preferred but no one over 45 years of age will be hired. (3) The longer a man has been unemployed the less chance he has of being reemployed.

The December census of Transients in Pennsylvania showed that 38 per cent were over 45 years of age. It is evident, therefore, that under existing conditions, a large per cent of these mobile job seekers are industrially unemployable.

CHART No 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS & TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

EMERGENCY EDUCATION

The Emergency Education Program provided employment for 3,058 persons during February as compared with 2,664 in January. During the same period the number of pupils and trainees benefiting under the program increased from 206,596 to 238,908.

Wages and salaries paid during February amounted to $203,624.84, an average monthly earning of $ 66.59. Expenditures for materials and other costs amounted to $ 978.86.

EMERGENCY EDUCATION

Type of Project	Persons. Employed	Pupils	Expenditures
General Adult	1,676	129,035	$ 118,966.24
Nursery Schools	157	2,463	11,939.16
Vocational Rehabilitation	141	226	7,764.60
Vocational Training	129	13,993	8,387.88
Parent Education	102	12,703	6,838.03
Literacy Classes	54	13,325	3,360.46
Worker's Education	25	2,871	1,967.74
All Other	774	64,292	43,379.59
Total	3,058	238,908	$ 204,603.70

The purpose of the Emergency Education Program is to provide educational, cultural and recreational services to those in need and to provide employment for teachers and other capable unemployed persons. Since only persons who are eligible for relief are eligible for employment under this program, difficulties have been encountered in some localities in the development of a well-balanced program. Reports from the various counties, however, indicate that the program is of real educational value to the communities in which it is operating and is also meeting many of the social needs of these communities. A number of projects have been developed in C.C.C. and Transient Camps. The success of the program is indicated by the increasing enrollment and also by the numerous requests for a further expansion of the program.

COLLEGE STUDENT AID PROGRAM

According to the United States Office of Education, ninety-four per cent of the four-year degree-granting colleges and universities of the country are participating in the College Student Aid Program.

Pennsylvania ranks third among the forty-eight states in the number of students benefiting under this program. During the month of February, 6,319 students in 72 Pennsylvania colleges and universities were provided with part-time employment which enabled them to earn a total of $ 88,177.45. The types of work done and the number of students employed are shown in the following tabulation.

COLLEGE STUDENT AID PROGRAM

FEBRUARY, 1935

Type of Work	Number of Students
INTRA-MURAL (College Projects)	
Clerical and Office	1,998
Research assistance	999
Laboratory assistance	838
Library and museum	676
Landscaping	312
Reading and grading papers	217
All other	851
Total	5,891
EXTRA-MURAL (Community Projects)	
Recreation	143
Education	99
Health and welfare	54
All other	132
Total	428
GRAND TOTAL	6,319

The Federal College Student Aid Program was not designed to supplement existing student aid programs in the various colleges, but to create a distinctive type of employment which definitely precludes all permanent improvement of private property, regular maintenance work of the institution, and routine assistance to members of the faculty. Emphasis is placed on educational and social work rather than on mere manual labor.

The success of this program in any college depends largely upon their Project Committee or Job - Planning Council. Every project must have a definite educational value and students should be assigned to the type of work that is in keeping with their major interest. It is also essential that this part-time employment should not result in unsatisfactory class room work. Where the program is carefully planned and adequate supervision provided, results have been very satisfactory.

Reports from various colleges throughout Pennsylvania indicate that the Federal program has on the whole improved the scholastic standing of the students receiving aid, by reason of the economic security afforded and the type of project provided. One of our larger colleges submitted the following report concerning scholastic standing of Federal aided students:

"The students receiving part - time employment under the Federal College Student Aid Program have made a very credible scholastic record, and in comparing them with the other students, their record as a whole is somewhat above the average. In selecting the students to receive aid, the main qualification considered was whether or not they were in need of financial assistance, and no attempt was made to select only those of high scholastic standing. They are also a group that are willing to sacrifice from thirty to fifty hours a month of their leisure time in order to gain a college education. The fact that they have proven to be better than average in their scholastic work, in spite of the extra time required for their jobs, is gratifying but not entirely unexpected."

SUMMARY OF RELIEF STATISTICS, BY COUNTIES

The rate of increase in the average number of persons receiving unemployment relief during February was lower than at any time since August, 1934. Decreases were reported by eight counties and in the majority of the counties reporting increases, the increases were relatively small.

In the bituminous coal mining area the average number of persons receiving relief during February decreased 3,254 or 1.3 per cent, from January. The changes in the various counties comprising that area varied from a decrease of 9.1 per cent in Fayette County to an increase of 8.7 per cent in Greene County. In contrast to the wide variations reported in the bituminous area, each of the five counties comprising the anthracite coal mining area reported an increase, the total increase for the area being 6,596, or 2.9 per cent.

Philadelphia County reported a further increase of 13,717, or 4.3 per cent. Allegheny County, however, reported a decrease of 677, or 0.2 per cent. Although Allegheny County is an industrial area it also produces a large quanity of bituminous coal and the decrease in the average number of persons receiving relief during February is in line with the decrease reported by the bituminous coal mining area as a whole.

Approximately 18 per cent of the total population of Pennsylvania received unemployment relief during February, the proportion in the various counties ranging from 9 per cent in Bucks to 32 per cent in Clearfield and Columbia (Chart 4).. In 11 of the 25 counties in which 20 per cent or more of the population is receiving relief, coal mining is the chief industry.

Expenditures for unemployment relief during February decreased in 23 of the 34 local administrative units. The largest percentage decrease (18.6 per cent) occurred in Cambria County. In terms of dollars, the largest decrease was reported by Philadelphia County where expenditures for relief during February were $372,600.00 less than in January. Substantial decreases were also reported by Luzerne and Fayette Counties (Table 8).

TABLE 8

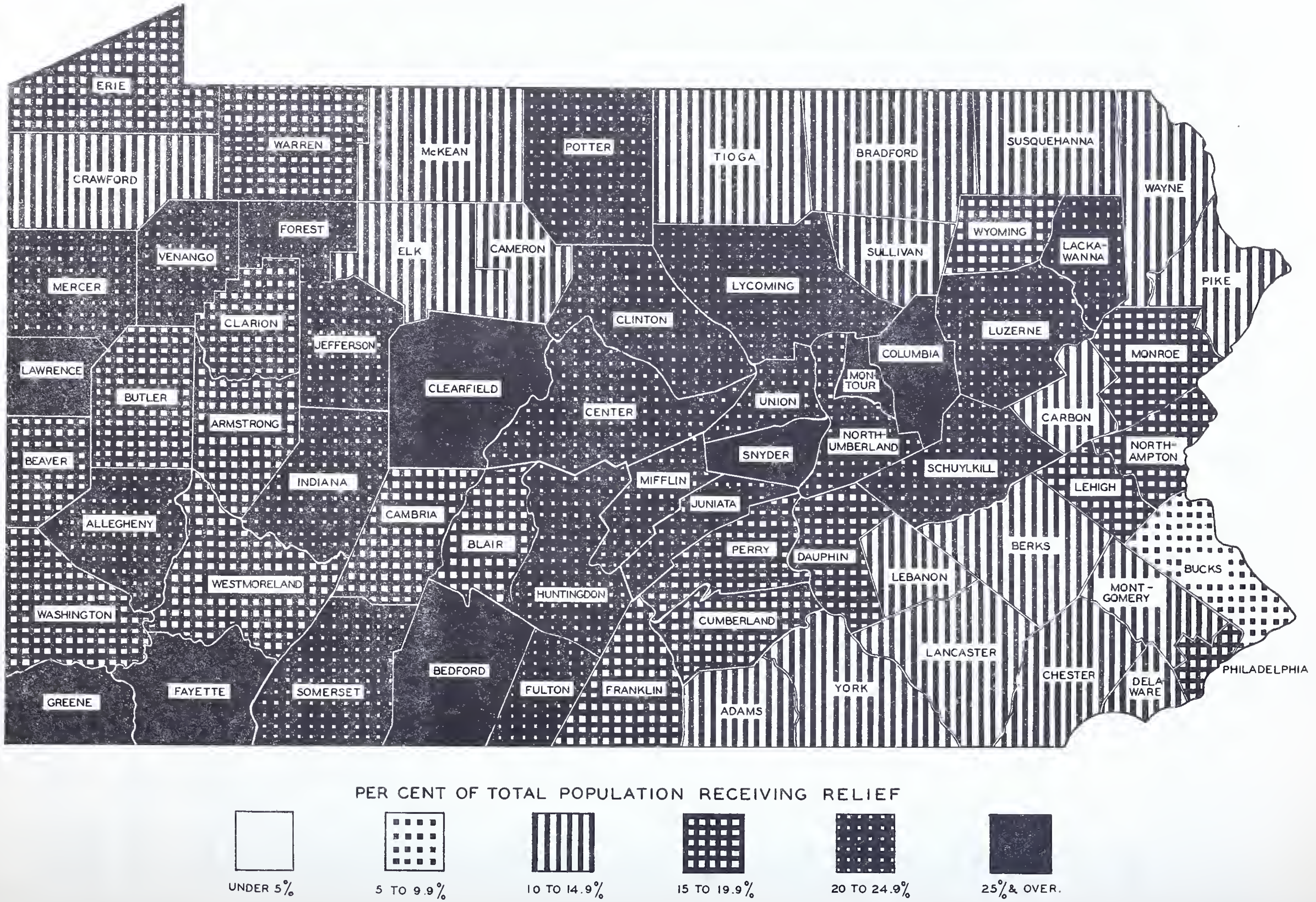
CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY AREAS AND COUNTIES
FEBRUARY, 1935

Area or County	Average Number During Month		Per Cent of Population	Total Expenditures Including Administration
	Cases	Persons		
Area #1	12,429	58,750	26	$ 564,178.81
Area #2	7,286	28,937	18	321,062.45
Area #3	2,334	9,832	15	106,808.92
Area #4	6,102	26,860	15	251,920.94
Area #5	3,283	13,675	13	122,972.46
Area #6	16,920	66,953	17	900,182.75
Area #7	8,559	38,137	29	381,520.08
Area #8	5,326	21,304	21	202,929.57
Area #9	4,495	18,684	14	174,009.49
Area #10	14,651	58,810	21	571,932.15
Area #11	9,303	40,488	20	370,424.05
Area #12	10,136	42,337	17	405,617.45
Area #13	10,352	40,286	17	450,698.10
Area #14	4,784	19,977	21	204,609.29
Area #15	9,682	38,749	15	493,350.37
Area #16	8,050	35,174	10	370,958.61
Allegheny	86,029	302,620	22	4,119,213.05
Beaver	6,609	23,773	16	237,498.38
Bedford	2,269	9,519	26	91,932.85
Berks	7,216	26,865	12	362,212.49
Blair	4,924	20,759	15	222,989.02
Cambria	8,571	34,765	17	298,637.91
Chester	3,097	13,433	11	147,376.01
Delaware	6,899	27,872	10	330,965.91
Fayette	15,210	61,156	31	552,157.05
Lackawanna	15,609	64,464	21	622,108.43
Lancaster	6,591	24,547	12	227,969.57
Luzerne	20,903	88,841	20	859,415.25
Philadelphia	99,259	333,015	17	4,033,491.21
Potter	948	3,788	22	37,259.75
Schuylkill	12,022	47,581	20	506,032.53
Somerset	4,447	19,469	24	187,535.62
Westmoreland	12,258	49,461	17	471,023.53
York	4,306	17,405	10	214,991.54
State-Wide	-	-	-	955,595.95
Total	450,859	1,728,286	18	$20,371,581.54

CHART 4

PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF

FEBRUARY - 1935

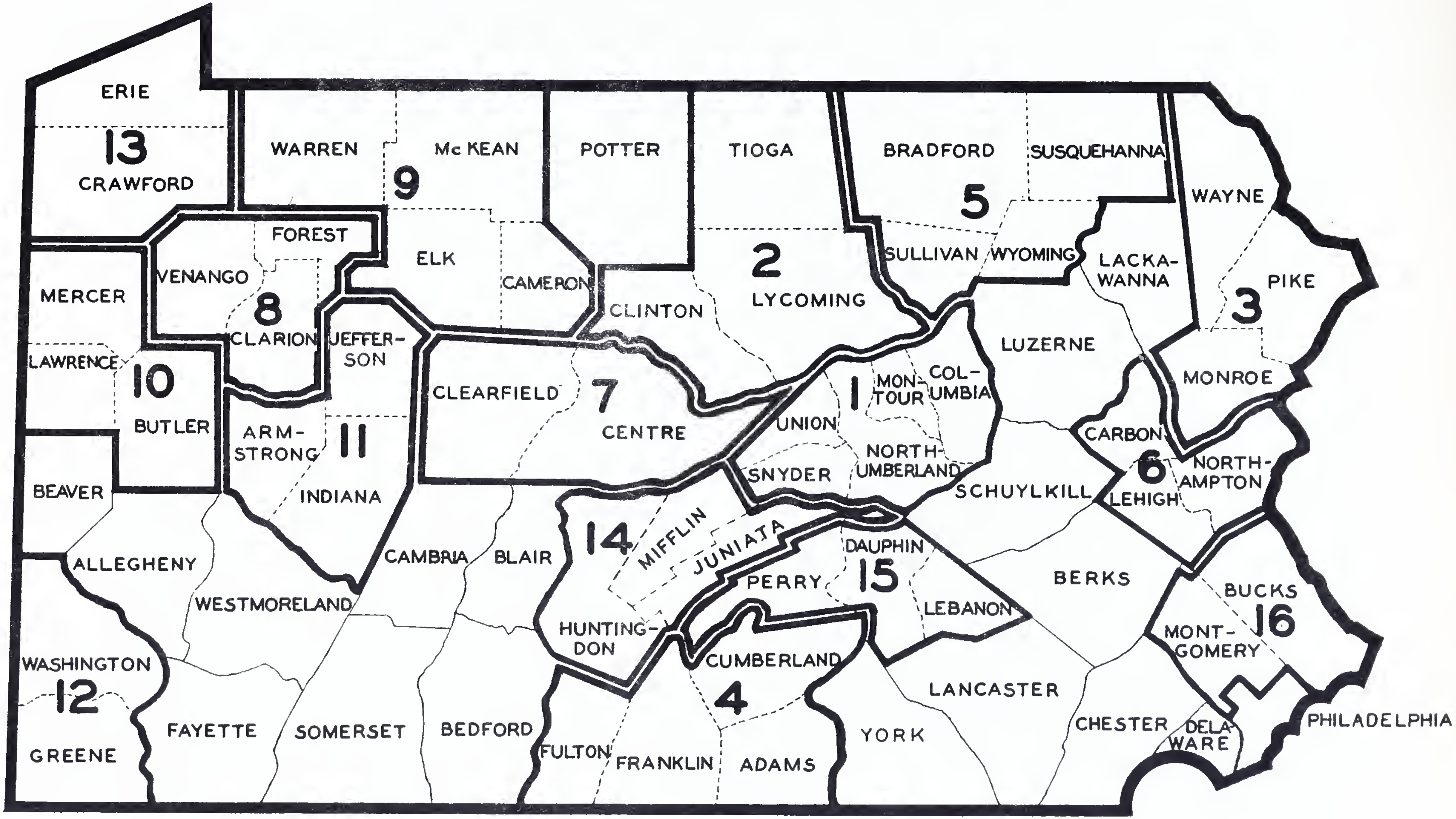

ERIE
CRAWFORD
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
PIKE
FOREST
VENANGO
MERCER
ELK
CAMERON
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-WANNA
LYCOMING
CLINTON
CLARION
JEFFERSON
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
ARMSTRONG
CLEARFIELD
CENTER
UNION
MON-TOUR
COLUMBIA
LUZERNE
MONROE
CARBON
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SNYDER
SCHUYLKILL
NORTH-AMPTON
LEHIGH
BEAVER
INDIANA
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
PERRY
DAUPHIN
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
MONT-GOMERY
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
CUMBERLAND
WASHINGTON
LANCASTER
PHILADELPHIA
CHESTER
DELA-WARE
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF
UNDER 5%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25% & OVER.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 5

PENNSYLVANIA

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.


ERIE
13
CRAWFORD
WARREN
9
Mc KEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
5
WAYNE
FOREST
ELK
2
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-WANNA
PIKE
3
MERCER
VENANGO
8
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
CLARION
JEFFER-SON
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
10
CLEARFIELD
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MON-TOUR
COL-UMBIA
1
BUTLER
ARM-STRONG
11
CENTRE
UNION
CARBON
BEAVER
INDIANA
SNYDER
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SCHUYLKILL
6
NORTH-AMPTON
LEHIGH
14
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
DAUPHIN
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
PERRY
15
BERKS
BUCKS
16
WESTMORELAND
LEBANON
HUNTING-DON
MONT-GOMERY
WASHINGTON
12
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
4
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
YORK
CHESTER
DELA-WARE
PHILADELPHIA
GREENE
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

MONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

March - 1935

PROPERTY OF THE
[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

VOLUME I NUMBER 7

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TREND OF RELIEF

The average number of persons receiving unemployment relief during March was 1,727,192, a decrease of 1,094, or 0.1 per cent, from February (Table 1 and Chart 1). This recessional movement from the upward trend that began in September, 1934 indicates that the spring peak in case load has been reached earlier this year than during previous years.

While the number of persons receiving relief decreased from February to March, the number of cases receiving relief increased. This was caused by the fact that the cases closed during the month contained a larger number of persons than the cases opened. Further, "doubled-up" families are still separating into natural family units. These and other reasons for the tendency towards smaller average size families receiving relief, which has been occurring throughout the operation of the State Emergency Relief Administration, were discussed in the November Monthly Relief Bulletin.

As a result of the further curtailment of the Work Relief program, the average number of persons in work relief cases during March was only 252,010, as compared with 500,255 during February. This decrease in persons in work relief cases caused a corresponding increase in persons receiving direct relief and the average number of persons receiving direct relief during March increased 247,151, or 20.1 per cent, over February.

The rate of turnover* in the relief population of Pennsylvania during March was 21.4 per cent as compared with 19.9 per cent during February. From February to March, the average number of cases during the month increased 4,484 and the number of different cases receiving relief during the month increased 10,585 (Table 2).

At the beginning of March, 452,195 cases were receiving unemployment relief. During the month 72,595 applications for relief were received. This number represents an increase of 11,446, or 18.7 per cent, over February. The increase in the number of cases opened, however, was only 2,350 or 4.7 per cent.

---

* Number of cases opened plus number of cases closed divided by average number of cases receiving relief during the month.

A total of 376,310 cases, or 83.2 per cent of the active case load at the beginning of the month, were reinvestigated during the month. Of this number, 45,608, or 10.1 per cent, were closed. This was an increase of 5,448, or 13.6 per cent over February, and was the largest number of cases closed during any month since August, 1934 (Table 3). In 22,427 of the cases investigated the amount of the relief grant was reduced, while in 34,790 cases the amount of the relief grant was increased.

TABLE 1

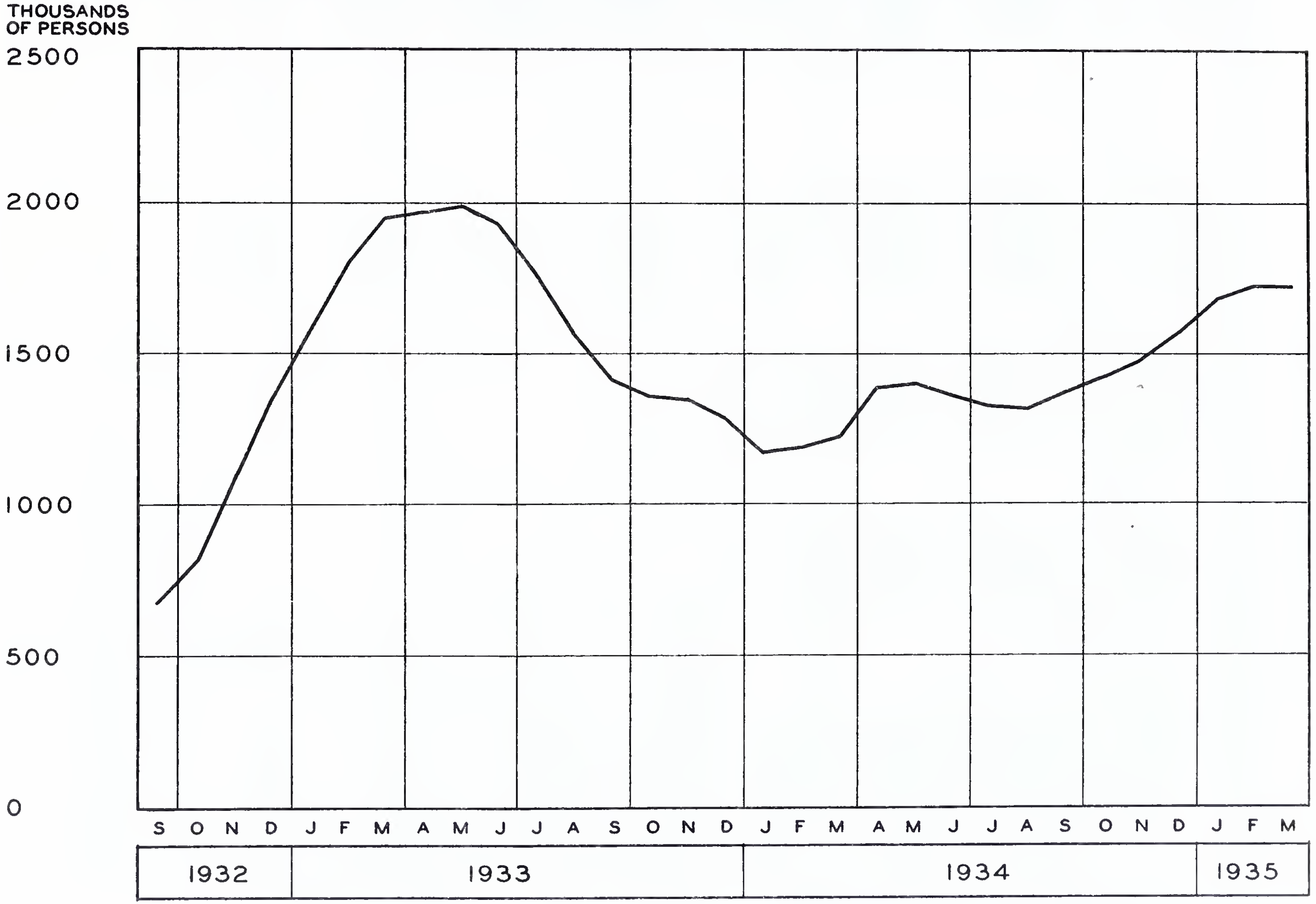
UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - MARCH, 1935

	Average Number During Month		Average No. of Persons
Month and Year	Cases	Persons	Per Case
September, 1932	146,959	676,011	4.6
October	180,417	829,918	4.6
November	240,008	1,104,036	4.6
December	292,617	1,346,038	4.6
January, 1933	343,011	1,577,851	4.6
February	391,163	1,799,350	4.6
March	426,216	1,960,610	4.6
April	440,819	1,975,135	4.5
May	449,743	1,998,426	4.4
June	443,709	1,940,085	4.4
July	412,569	1,773,089	4.3
August	366,856	1,576,840	4.3
September	328,638	1,422,717	4.3
October	319,885	1,361,223	4.3
November	324,780*	1,352,638*	4.2
December	311,615*	1,298,558*	4.2
January, 1934	288,136*	1,183,240*	4.1
February	295,500*	1,191,449*	4.0
March	304,566*	1,230,595*	4.0
April	343,995	1,386,300	4.0
May	348,960	1,406,955	4.0
June	341,342	1,365,970	4.0
July	334,903	1,335,469	4.0
August	334,096	1,325,983	4.0
September	345,716	1,372,876	4.0
October	360,036	1,425,255	4.0
November	373,441	1,470,232	3.9
December	401,437	1,570,945	3.9
January, 1935	431,975	1,678,377	3.9
February	450,859	1,728,286	3.8
March	455,343	1,727,192	3.8

* The activities of the Civil Works Administration during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief not only by removing many from the relief rolls and placing them on the C. W. A. payrolls, but also by providing employment for many others who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for relief.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING RELIEF FROM STATE & FEDERAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO MARCH 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
MARCH AND FEBRUARY

Item	March 1935	February 1935
Cases at beginning of month		
Direct Relief	339,559	328,280
Work Relief	112,636	114,389
Total	452,195	442,669
Cases at end of month		
Direct Relief	428,743	339,559
Work Relief	29,880	112,636
Total	458,623	452,195
Average cases during month		
Direct Relief	394,906	333,430
Work Relief	60,437	117,429
Total	455,343	450,859
Different cases during month		
Direct Relief	462,673	380,486
Work Relief	106,223	134,688
Total	494,377*	483,792*
Applications for relief		
From New Cases	31,796	28,786
From Former Relief Cases	40,799	32,363
Total	72,595	61,149
Cases opened		
New Cases	23,094	23,499
Former Relief Cases	28,942	26,187
Total	52,036	49,686
Cases closed		
Direct Relief	36,482	31,128
Work Relief	9,126	9,032
Total	45,608	40,160

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

TABLE 3

TURNOVER IN RELIEF CASE LOAD
MAY, 1934 - MARCH, 1935

Month	Average Number of Cases During Month	Cases Re-Investigated by Home Visit	Total Cases Closed	Relief Applications Investigated	Relief Applications Rejected
May, 1934	348,960	227,262	71,077	88,184	17,073
June	341,342	219,687	55,463	60,044	14,800
July	334,903	213,131	46,039	59,437	17,587
August	334,096	241,086	66,046	86,112	22,610
September	345,716	240,893	36,057	78,917	23,286
October	360,036	276,802	31,250	63,348	18,079
November	373,441	256,411	32,525	66,070	19,281
December	401,437	261,167	31,124	86,388	18,179
January, 1935	431,975	262,915	27,639	68,563	15,222
February	450,859	286,870	40,160	60,990	11,304
March	455,343	376,310	45,608	67,375	15,339

The following tabulation of reports from the State Employment Offices and National Reemployment Service for March and February shows an increase of 18,747, or 1.8 per cent in the number of unemployed persons registered for employment.

	March	February
Active applications during month	1,040,533	1,021,786
Placements	19,559	20,270
On Work Relief projects	12,691	15,285
On P. W. A. projects	2,233	877
In private industry	4,635	4,108

The total number of placements during the month decreased 711 due entirely to the decrease in the number of persons placed on work relief projects. The number of persons placed on P.W.A. projects increased 1,353 and there was an increase of 527 in the number placed in private industry.

TABLE 4

EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
MARCH, 1935

Items	Amount	Per Cent of Total
Direct Relief	$ 13,377,239.44	71.6
Cash 1/	5,724,127.52	
Food 2/	5,131,681.26	
Shoes and Clothing	1,113,006.20	
Fuel	756,153.64	
Medical Care 3/	307,251.12	
Shelter	270,535.10	
Thrift Gardens	72,687.56	
Water and Light	1,797.04	
Work Relief	3,201,948.35	17.2
Wages and Salaries	3,088,337.69	
Materials and Other Costs	113,610.66	
Special Programs	587,262.44	3.1
Emergency Education	229,966.41	
Homeless and Transients	227,793.97	
College Student Aid	87,344.54	
Unemployed Veterans	34,516.94	
Cattle Processing	6,077.23	
Other 4/	1,563.35	
Administration	1,512,126.95	8.1
Total 5/	$ 18,678,577.18	100.0

1/ Direct relief granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

2/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus food commodities distributed.

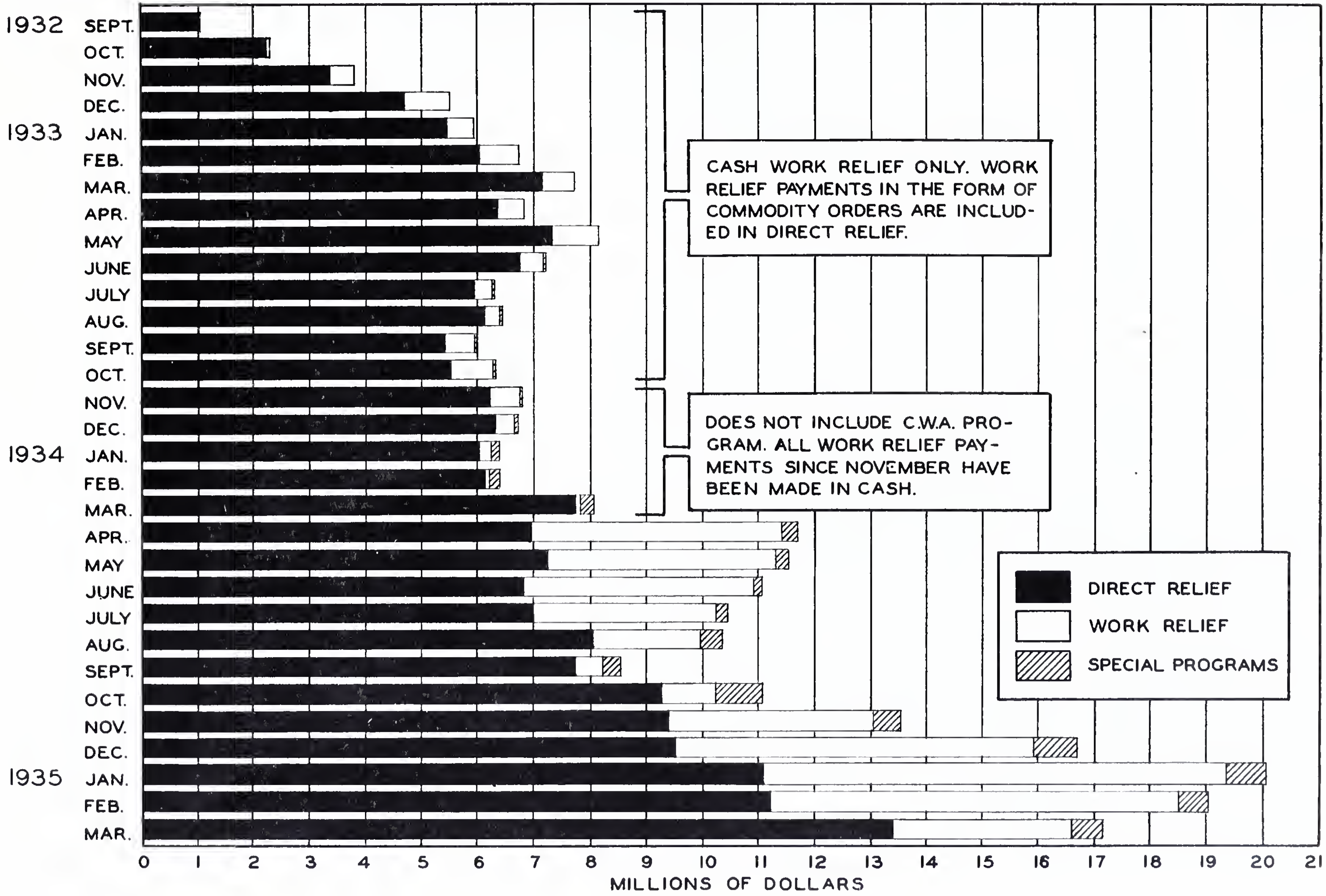
3/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

4/ Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives and transportation of stranded population.

5/ Does not include $ 1,271,900.53 reported by local government units for direct relief, work relief, special programs and administration; $ 52,084.33 reported by State Departments for work relief; and $ 13,963.75 reported by Federal Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified since these funds are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES
FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SEPTEMBER 1932 TO MARCH 1935



CASH WORK RELIEF ONLY. WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS IN THE FORM OF COMMODITY ORDERS ARE INCLUDED IN DIRECT RELIEF.

DOES NOT INCLUDE C.W.A. PROGRAM. ALL WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS SINCE NOVEMBER HAVE BEEN MADE IN CASH.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART **2**

The progressive curtailment of the Work Relief program during the latter part of February and the whole of the month of March, due to inadequacy of funds, appreciably reduced the total cost of unemployment relief. Despite the larger number of days in the month, total expenditures for March were $18,678,577.18, or nearly one and three quarter millions below those of February (Table 4).

Work relief expenditures were more than $4,000,000 lower in March than in February. As work relief cases were transferred back to direct relief during March, expenditures for direct relief increased, exceeding by more than two million dollars, or nearly 20 per cent, the expenditures for the previous month. A portion of this increase is also due to the longer month.

Expenditures for Special Programs were little changed. Transient expenditures were slightly lower, while a small expansion of the Emergency Education program brought some increase in expenditures.

WORK RELIEF

Expenditures for the Work Program during the month of March amounted to $ 3,201,948.35, or 17.2 per cent, of the total expenditures, as compared with $ 7,255,603.62, or 35.6 per cent, during February (Table 4).

As a result of this curtailment of the program, only 1,161 active projects employing 31,836 persons (including non-relief) were in operation during the last week of March (Table 5). This represents a decrease from the corresponding week in February, of 1,207 in the number of active projects and a decrease of 59,301, or 65.1 per cent, in the number of persons employed.

A summary of work relief activities by type of project from February 25 through March 30 is presented in table 6.

DIRECT RELIEF

The following tabulation presents a summary of the direct relief provided during March.

Relief Item	Number of Orders	Quantity	
Cash			
Weekly Grants	710,696	-	
Food			
Weekly Food Orders	1,016,446	-	
Milk (monthly orders)	145,453	5,460,464	quarts
Shoes and Clothing			
Shoe and Clothing Orders	480,369	-	
Shoes Repaired	17,110	19,082	pairs
Fuel			
Bituminous Coal	57,434	57,450	tons
Anthracite Coal	57,344	56,691	tons
Coke	3,039	3,039	tons
Gas	6,367	-	
Wood	369	371	cords
Kerosene and fuel oil	2,020	19,524	gals.
Electricity, gas and water (monthly orders)	1,062	-	
Shelter (monthly orders)	42,946	-	
Medical Care*			
Medical orders	43,027	-	
Dental orders	10,110	-	
Cod liver oil orders	7,201	-	
Surplus Food Products*	1,377,414	3,384,878	pounds
Roast beef	-	1,096,139	pounds
Butter	-	22,725	pounds
Cheese	-	122,510	pounds
Evaporated Milk	-	657,738	pounds
Rice	-	956,066	pounds
Sugar	-	27,360	pounds
Sauerkraut	-	502,340	pounds

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* Granted to both work and direct relief cases.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, 1935

Counties	NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS	NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON				
		All Projects	Public Property Projects	Production and Distribution of Relief Goods	Health Welfare & Recreation Projects	Arts and Research Projects
Adams	9	64	48	0	3	13
Allegheny	91	4,405	3,300	106	126	873
Armstrong	5	107	89	0	18	0
Beaver	20	349	335	5	8	1
Bedford	6	154	147	0	2	5
Berks	33	455	388	18	12	37
Blair	10	419	405	4	9	1
Bradford	4	32	15	0	16	1
Bucks	6	62	48	0	3	11
Butler	10	193	173	0	7	13
Cambria	41	1,138	1,075	12	28	23
Cameron	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon	10	304	298	0	6	0
Centre	9	181	153	13	2	13
Chester	14	208	176	2	9	21
Clarion	9	227	223	0	4	0
Clearfield	13	362	357	0	5	0
Clinton	8	48	29	0	14	5
Columbia	7	74	70	0	2	2
Crawford	13	238	221	0	4	13
Cumberland	13	400	335	13	2	50
Dauphin	46	1,092	817	119	33	123
Delaware	13	386	280	1	29	76
Elk	7	55	48	0	4	3
Erie	27	811	775	19	11	6
Fayette	46	1,339	1,246	26	48	19
Forest	4	83	79	0	4	0
Franklin	14	294	278	4	9	3
Fulton	2	28	27	0	1	0
Greene	21	390	383	0	2	5
Huntingdon	7	259	258	0	1	0
Indiana	10	166	144	11	11	0
Jefferson	6	27	0	0	7	20
Juniata	7	97	96	0	1	0
Lackawanna	31	720	598	19	37	66

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, 1935

		NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON				
Counties	NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS	All Projects	Public Property Projects	Production and Distribution of Relief Goods	Health Welfare & Recreation Projects	Arts and Research Projects
Lancaster	14	182	144	6	12	20
Lawrence	18	388	316	10	8	54
Lebanon	11	137	97	0	5	35
Lehigh	28	1,032	986	35	8	3
Luzerne	28	1,121	1,041	30	27	23
Lycoming	20	330	232	12	7	79
McKean	9	106	94	6	5	1
Mercer	18	282	196	0	26	60
Mifflin	14	213	200	6	7	0
Monroe	14	350	327	0	5	18
Montgomery	14	687	614	0	25	48
Montour	3	56	55	0	1	0
Northampton	19	597	582	0	15	0
Northumberland	12	320	266	20	19	15
Perry	4	32	30	0	2	0
Philadelphia	113	4,084	2,920	109	213	842
Pike	2	2	0	0	2	0
Potter	8	144	137	0	4	3
Schuylkill	32	795	710	17	18	50
Snyder	7	155	148	0	0	7
Somerset	36	913	888	0	11	14
Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susquehanna	2	2	0	0	2	0
Tioga	9	122	114	0	3	5
Union	2	58	57	0	1	0
Venango	33	610	581	8	10	11
Warren	11	151	144	2	5	0
Washington	49	1,055	969	13	19	54
Wayne	5	42	37	0	3	2
Westmoreland	23	510	451	20	29	10
Wyoming	5	33	21	3	2	7
York	14	1,716	1,687	5	11	13
State-Wide	12	444	19	14	0	411
Totals	1,161	31,836	26,977	688	983	3,188

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS
FEBRUARY 25 THROUGH MARCH 30

Type of Work	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS		
New Construction		
Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation	742,112	15.9
Roads, Streets, etc.	593,675	12.7
Waterways, Flood Control	298,540	6.4
Recreational Facilities	265,882	5.7
Governmental Owned Public Utilities	175,171	3.7
Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	115,425	2.5
Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles	25,882	0.6
Total New Construction	2,216,687	47.5
Repair and Reconstruction		
Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	538,786	11.5
Roads, Streets, etc.	370,253	7.9
Waterways, Flood Control	69,836	1.5
Recreational Facilities	54,669	1.2
Governmental Owned Public Utilities	39,973	0.8
Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation	36,318	0.8
Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles	11,270	0.2
Total Repair and Reconstruction	1,121,105	23.9
Landscaping and Grading		
Parks	235,449	5.0
Landscaping	83,229	1.7
Airports	16,402	0.4
Tree Planting	14,038	0.3
All Others	27,660	0.6
Total Landscaping and Grading	376,778	8.0
Conservation Projects		
Fish and Game	12,374	0.3
Eradication and Control Projects		
Pests and Disease Bearers	10,516	0.2
All Other Public Property Projects	48,210	1.0
Total Public Property Projects	3,785,670	80.9

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF WORK RELIEF PROGRAM BY PROJECTS
FEBRUARY 25 THROUGH MARCH 30

Type of Work	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
ARTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS		
Research and Special Surveys	315,905	6.7
Records and Clerical Work	222,799	4.8
Music	34,684	0.7
Library and Museums	7,470	0.2
Arts and Dramatics	5,410	0.1
All Other	14,785	0.3
Total Arts and Research Projects	601,053	12.8
PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION		
Employment Offices	121,818	2.6
Health Campaigns	11,045	0.3
Nutritional	6,965	0.1
All Other	32,092	0.7
Total Public Welfare, Health and Recreation	171,920	3.7
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED		
Clothing - Sewing Garments, etc.	76,675	1.6
Household Goods	27,790	0.6
Food, Fuel and Garden Products	3,187	0.1
Total Production and Distribution Needed by Unemployed	107,652	2.3
TOOL AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS - Total	11,781	0.3
PLANNING PROJECTS - Total	2,239	*
DEMOLITION OF HOUSES - Total	789	*
GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS	4,681,104	100.0

(*) Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS

The number of transients receiving relief in Pennsylvania at the time of the March mid-monthly census was 727 smaller than at the time of the February census. The total number of transients granted relief at some time during the month, however, increased 4,872, or 15.6 per cent over the previous month. (Table 7 and Chart 3). In other words, while there was an increase in the total number of transients receiving relief, the average number of days care given was considerable less during March than during February. Total expenditures for the program during March amounted to $ 227,793.97. (Table 4).

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING AID
NOVEMBER, 1933 - MARCH, 1935

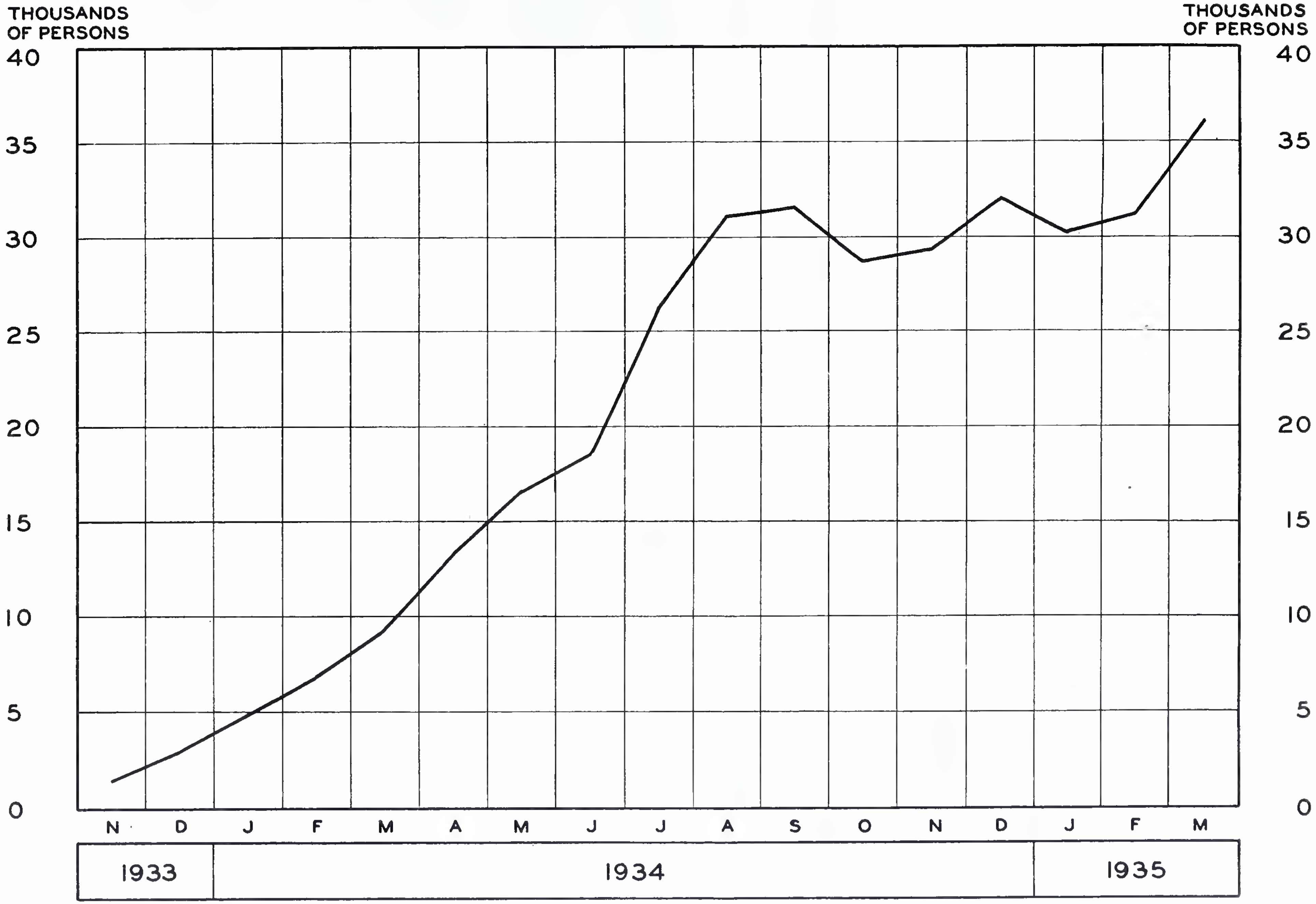
Month		Mid-month Census		Total Cases During Month	Total Persons During Month
		Cases	Persons		
November, 1933	1/	444*	698*	1,120	1,403
December	1/	1,624*	2,079*	2,242	2,767
January, 1934	1/	2,700*	3,350*	4,072	4,911
February	1/	3,685	4,319	5,872	6,826
March	1/	6,703	7,625	8,190	9,266
April		7,859	8,743	11,948	13,226
May		7,973	9,060	15,145	16,572
June		7,820	8,778	17,046	18,643
July		8,860	10,021	24,329	26,222
August		10,496	11,829	29,006	31,179
September		11,499	13,043	29,159	31,581
October		12,015	13,609	26,269	28,745
November		13,034	14,932	26,767	29,386
December		14,197	16,187	28,904	32,067
January, 1935		13,868	16,033	27,030	30,212
February		14,096	16,298	27,919	31,257
March		13,141	15,571	32,582	36,129

* Number at end of month.

1/ Figures prior to March, 1934, do not include local homeless.

NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF

NOVEMBER 1933 TO MARCH 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 3

A comparison of the expenditures and case statistics for March and February is presented in the following tabulation.

HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT PROGRAM

Items	March	February
Number of Cases - Total	32,582	27,919
Family cases	1,413	1,317
Non-Family cases	31,169	26,602
Number of Persons - Total	36,129	31,257
Family persons	4,960	4,655
Non-Family persons	31,169	26,602
Amount of Relief - Total	$205,784.03	$221,131.36
In kind	189,245.12	199,535.87
In cash	16,538.91	21,595.49
Plant and Equipment - Total	22,009.94	11,224.34

The quarterly census of March 30, 1935 showed 18,444 persons receiving relief in the various transient centers throughout Pennsylvania. A total of 7,323 were State transients and local homeless while 11,121 were transients from other states (Table A and Chart 4).

Of the transients from other states, 6,189, or 55.7 per cent, were residents of bordering states. These states are largely industrial, and it is natural that some of the unemployed persons in those states should drift into Pennsylvania, a state that in normal times was called "the work shop of America". This same search for industrial employment brought most of the 873 persons from New England, and a large part of the 1,312 persons from the Middle Western States. Persons from the Southern States are for the most part attracted by the higher wages paid in Northern States. A majority of the transients from the Western States are from California, many of the older persons being former residents of the East.

While there were 11,121 transients from other states in Pennsylvania, 12,607 residents of Pennsylvania were transients in other states on March, 1935.

The number of Pennsylvania residents registered on March 30, as transients in other states exceeded by 1,486 the number of transients from other states receiving relief in Pennsylvania on that date.

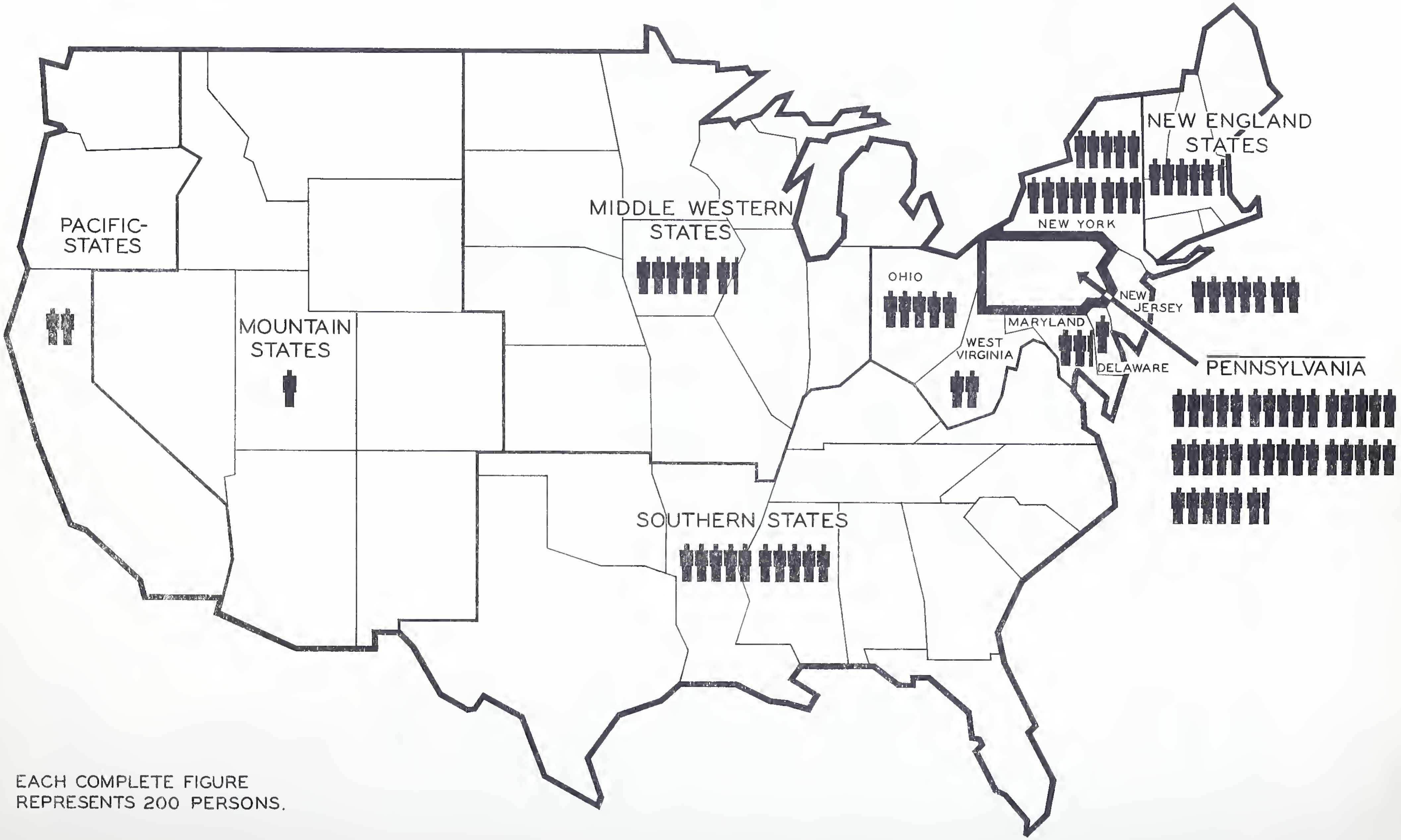
TABLE A

STATE OF ORIGIN OF TRANSIENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA
MARCH, 1935

State of Origin		Total Individuals	State of Origin		Total Individuals
Pennsylvania	7,323		Southern	2,015	
			Virginia		489
Border States	6,189		North Carolina		283
New York		2,617	South Carolina		192
New Jersey		1,423	Florida		189
Ohio		1,053	District of Columbia		187
Maryland		519	Georgia		146
West Virginia		364	Texas		145
Delaware		213	Kentucky		87
			Alabama		70
New England	873		Tennessee		65
Massachusetts		447	Louisiana		61
Connecticut		214	Oklahoma		48
Maine		72	Arkansas		24
Rhode Island		69	Mississippi		20
New Hampshire		39			
Vermont		32	Mountain	179	
			Colorado		53
Middle West	1,312		Montana		27
Illinois		426	Wyoming		27
Michigan		320	Arizona		23
Missouri		173	Utah		17
Wisconsin		93	Idaho		13
Indiana		88	Nevada		12
Minnesota		58	New Mexico		7
Iowa		52			
Nebraska		36	Pacific	438	
Kansas		33	California		337
North Dakota		17	Washington		76
South Dakota		16	Oregon		25

SOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA'S HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT POPULATION

MARCH 30, 1935


PACIFIC-STATES
MOUNTAIN STATES
MIDDLE WESTERN STATES
SOUTHERN STATES
OHIO
WEST VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
NEW ENGLAND STATES
PENNSYLVANIA

EACH COMPLETE FIGURE REPRESENTS 200 PERSONS.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
CHART 4

COLLEGE STUDENT AID PROGRAM

During the month of March, 6,304 students in Pennsylvania colleges and universities were enabled to continue their education by means of the part-time employment provided under this program. Wages paid to these students during the month amounted to $ 87,344.54.

The number of students employed in the various fields of activity provided by the program is shown in the following tabulation.

COLLEGE STUDENT AID PROGRAM
MARCH, 1935

Type of Work	Number of Students
INTRA-MURAL (College Projects)	
Clerical and offices	2,013
Research assistance	995
Laboratory assistance	816
Library and museum	681
Landscaping	398
Maintenance	226
Reading and grading papers	212
Statistical	188
Construction	108
All other	261
TOTAL	5,898
EXTRA-MURAL (Community Projects)	
Recreation	146
Education	81
Health and Welfare	63
All other	116
TOTAL	406
GRAND TOTAL	6,304

EMERGENCY EDUCATION

The Emergency Education Program provided employment for 3,078 persons during March, and provided educational, cultural, vocational and recreational services to 240,441 unemployed persons.

Wages and salaries paid during the month amounted to $ 227,672.99 while expenditures for materials and other costs amounted to $2,293.42. The average monthly earnings of persons employed by this program amounted to $ 73.97.

Summary statistics for the month are presented in following tabulation.

EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM

Type of Project	Persons Employed	Pupils	Expenditures
General Adult Education	1,681	105,802	$ 125,547.78
Nursery Schools	170	3,320	14,746.19
Vocational Training	155	11,987	10,604.90
Vocational Rehabilitation	119	351	9,381.69
Parent Education	111	8,278	6,921.31
Literacy Classes	59	12,734	3,206.66
Workers' Education	25	2,937	1,918.53
All Other	758	95,032	57,639.35
Total	3,078	240,441	$ 229,966.41

SUMMARY OF RELIEF STATISTICS, BY COUNTIES

Each of the 67 counties showed decreases in expenditures for work relief and increases in expenditures for direct relief. In only four administrative units (4 county and 1 area), however, was the total expenditure for unemployment relief larger during March than during February. (Table 8).

Seven of the eight counties reporting decreases in the average number of persons receiving relief during February reported further decreases during March. In addition to these counties 18 other counties reported decreases during March. The largest decreases, in terms of persons, were reported by Allegheny, Cambria, and Fayette Counties. Of the eight counties reporting increases of more than 10 per cent, seven are rural. (Table 9).

TABLE 8

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS MARCH, 1935

County Administrative Unit	Total Expenditures including Administration	Area Administrative Unit	Total Expenditures including Administration
Allegheny	$ 3,619,371.96	Area No. 1	$ 517,126.89
Beaver	201,051.10	Area No. 2	264,433.76
Bedford	65,608.43	Area No. 3	79,828.79
Berks	276,124.62	Area No. 4	184,916.95
Blair	171,856.60	Area No. 5	112,191.21
Cambria	316,045.28	Area No. 6	696,247.83
Chester	121,484.07	Area No. 7	376,751.37
Delaware	285,005.64	Area No. 8	208,853.71
Fayette	525,287.46	Area No. 9	153,904.51
Lackawanna	550,080.98	Area No. 10	509,609.72
Lancaster	209,216.51	Area No. 11	314,127.19
Luzerne	947,930.43	Area No. 12	366,328.08
Philadelphia	4,113,556.47	Area No. 13	341,225.91
Potter	32,436.85	Area No. 14	172,065.67
Schuylkill	438,591.43	Area No. 15	414,511.26
Somerset	164,594.54	Area No. 16	331,239.50
Westmoreland	471,503.94		
York	186,003.49	State-Wide	939,465.03
Total			$ 18,678,577.18

TABLE 9

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES
MARCH, 1935

Counties	Average Number During Month		Per Cent of Population	Expenditures	
	Cases	Persons		Direct Relief	Work Relief
Adams	870	4,396	11.8	$ 18,994.88	$ 3,471.20
Allegheny	85,479	294,456	21.4	2,596,868.87	765,606.57
Armstrong	3,150	13,017	16.4	88,014.58	11,249.36
Beaver	6,580	23,227	15.6	155,492.99	28,700.31
Bedford	2,318	9,757	26.2	43,631.95	15,213.09
Berks	7,040	26,147	11.3	220,796.67	36,500.17
Blair	5,073	21,327	15.3	113,589.26	46,206.92
Bradford	1,290	5,458	11.1	29,173.92	4,477.64
Bucks	2,182	9,703	10.0	63,814.00	14,286,24
Butler	3,352	14,484	18.0	83,669.83	17,088.29
Cambria	7,712	30,699	15.1	233,694.73	58,910.41
Cameron	147	602	11.3	3,570.42	112.42
Carbon	2,023	8,810	13.9	63,068.05	14,002.92
Centre	2,336	10,368	22.4	74,065.86	22,297.57
Chester	3,234	14,126	11.2	90,483.21	22,083.96
Clarion	1,283	5,239	15.2	27,744.03	11,015.34
Clearfield	6,234	27,734	32.0	214,789.84	37,653.87
Clinton	1,582	6,582	20.4	43,067.44	9,013.52
Columbia	3,300	16,196	33.2	111,764.93	11,973.30
Crawford	2,310	9,356	14.9	40,079.90	12,202.18
Cumberland	2,530	10,760	15.8	56,106.55	17,443.53
Dauphin	6,833	26,431	16.0	159,312.76	136,370.06
Delaware	7,032	28,085	10.0	221,326.49	45,757.60
Elk	1,045	4,366	13.1	26,744.87	5,439.63
Erie	8,195	31,630	18.0	220,925.03	41,067.79
Fayette	13,884	55,052	27.7	420,969.21	67,161.75
Forest	241	1,056	20.4	5,484.29	1,944.92
Franklin	2,357	10,275	15.8	42,855.35	19,184.73
Fulton	510	2,334	25.3	6,682.65	3,334.76
Greene	2,356	10,304	24.7	55,449.55	25,669.84
Huntingdon	2,283	8,791	22.5	41,633.65	22,289.59
Indiana	3,404	15,353	20.4	100,287.89	14,779.76
Jefferson	2,540	11,039	21.2	55,805.40	17,548.80
Juniata	654	3,018	21.1	10,953.24	4,711.72
Lackawanna	15,395	63,275	20.4	461,563.54	54,391.90

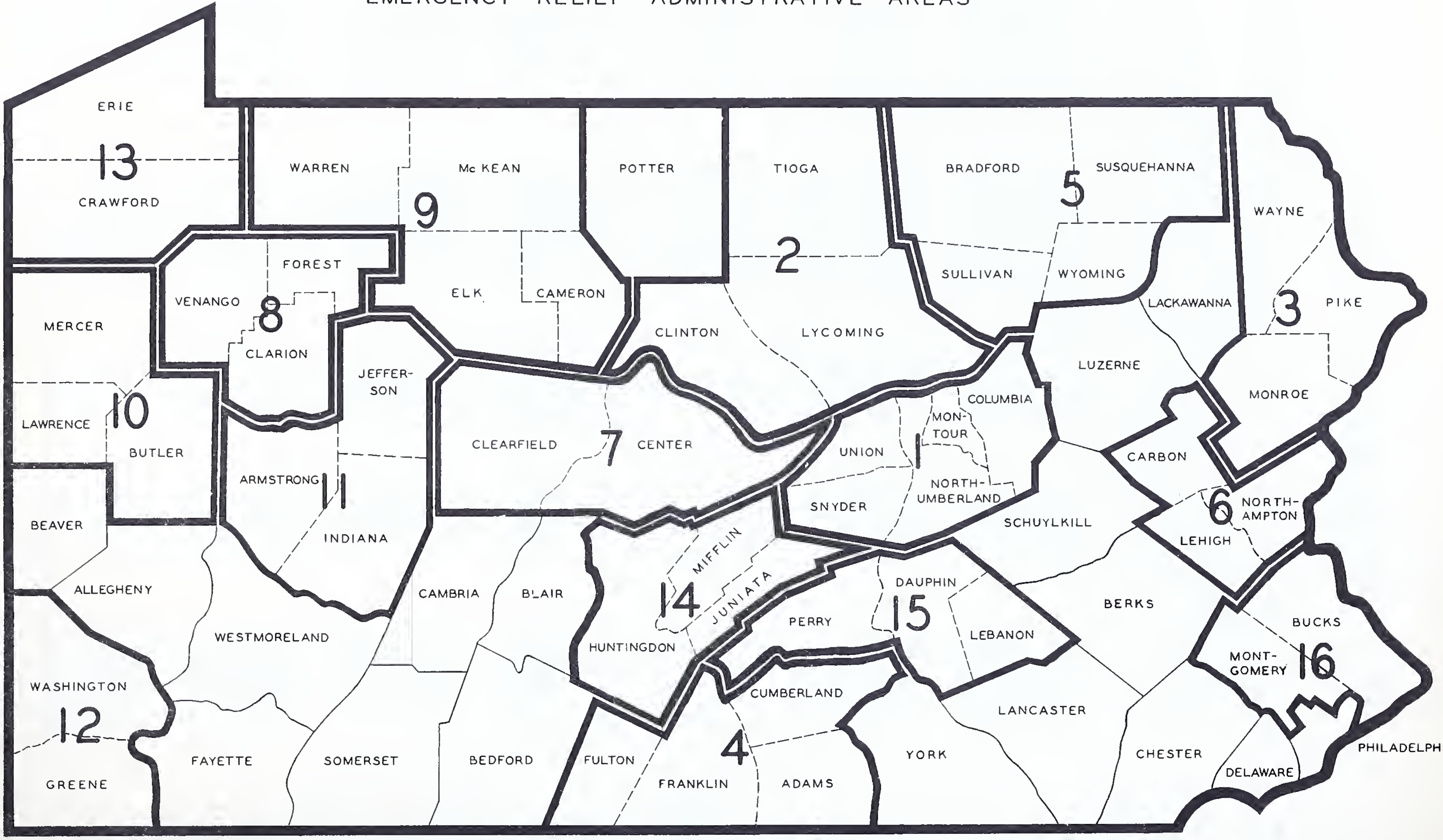
TABLE 9 (Continued)

CASE LOAD AND EXPENDITURES BY COUNTIES
MARCH, 1935

Counties	Average Number During Month		Per Cent of Pop- ulation	Expenditures	
	Cases	Persons		Direct Relief	Work Relief
Lancaster	6,794	25,345	12.9	$ 175,772.28	$ 18,104.74
Lawrence	6,231	24,184	24.9	174,897.64	45,981.69
Lebanon	1,981	8,248	12.3	52,246.04	14,985.88
Lehigh	7,472	28,305	16.4	228,886.23	50,774.94
Luzerne	21,898	93,132	20.9	713,449.44	188,450.52
Lycoming	4,739	18,294	19.6	127,013.19	37,155.03
McKean	1,657	6,669	12.1	36,752.38	11,538.35
Mercer	4,836	18,999	19.1	124,613.02	24,070.63
Mifflin	1,631	7,223	17.9	60,327.25	16,136.60
Monroe	1,290	5,415	19.1	29,727.18	9,190.94
Montgomery	6,260	26,940	10.1	180,990.90	45,444.31
Montour	932	4,462	30.7	27,831.09	3,009.45
Northampton	8,089	32,719	19.3	259,247.02	31,071.28
Northumberland	6,653	29,995	23.3	216,445.50	43,895.44
Perry	770	3,612	16.6	18,660.77	5,920.44
Philadelphia	102,942	338,304	17.3	3,321,130.10	592,810.64
Pike	214	878	11.7	5,721.49	360.34
Potter	1,056	4,134	23.6	23,179.36	6,613.12
Schuylkill	12,827	50,866	21.6	340,683.09	70,641.13
Snyder	1,113	5,577	29.6	31,678.48	9,922.26
Somerset	4,300	17,906	22.2	112,407.70	37,431.57
Sullivan	207	960	12.8	4,318.02	1,051.67
Susquehanna	1,326	5,367	15.9	33,933.36	5,546.89
Tioga	977	4,089	12.8	18,517.98	6,476.28
Union	876	4,193	24.0	20,921.85	6,745.35
Venango	3,779	14,980	23.7	81,710.76	60,874.20
Warren	1,782	7,433	17.9	45,800.16	9,090.94
Washington	7,610	31,006	15.1	188,724.84	72,660.15
Wayne	892	3,970	14.0	24,708.53	3,448.50
Westmoreland	11,952	48,123	16.3	373,712.77	61,155.52
Wyoming	713	2,950	19.0	19,881.12	3,814.77
York	4,790	19,461	11.6	85,868.88	88,413.12
State-Wide	-	-	-	15,005.19	-
Totals	455,343	1,727,192	17.9	$13,377,239.44	$3,201,948.35

PENNSYLVANIA

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS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LACKAWANNA
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PIKE
FOREST
VENANGO
8
CLARION
MERCER
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
LUZERNE
MONROE
JEFFER-SON
LAWRENCE
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CLEARFIELD
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CENTER
COLUMBIA
MON-TOUR
UNION
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ARMSTRONG
11
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SNYDER
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NORTH-AMPTON
BEAVER
INDIANA
SCHUYLKILL
LEHIGH
MIFFLIN
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
14
JUNIATA
DAUPHIN
BERKS
15
BUCKS
PERRY
LEBANON
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
MONT-GOMERY
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WASHINGTON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
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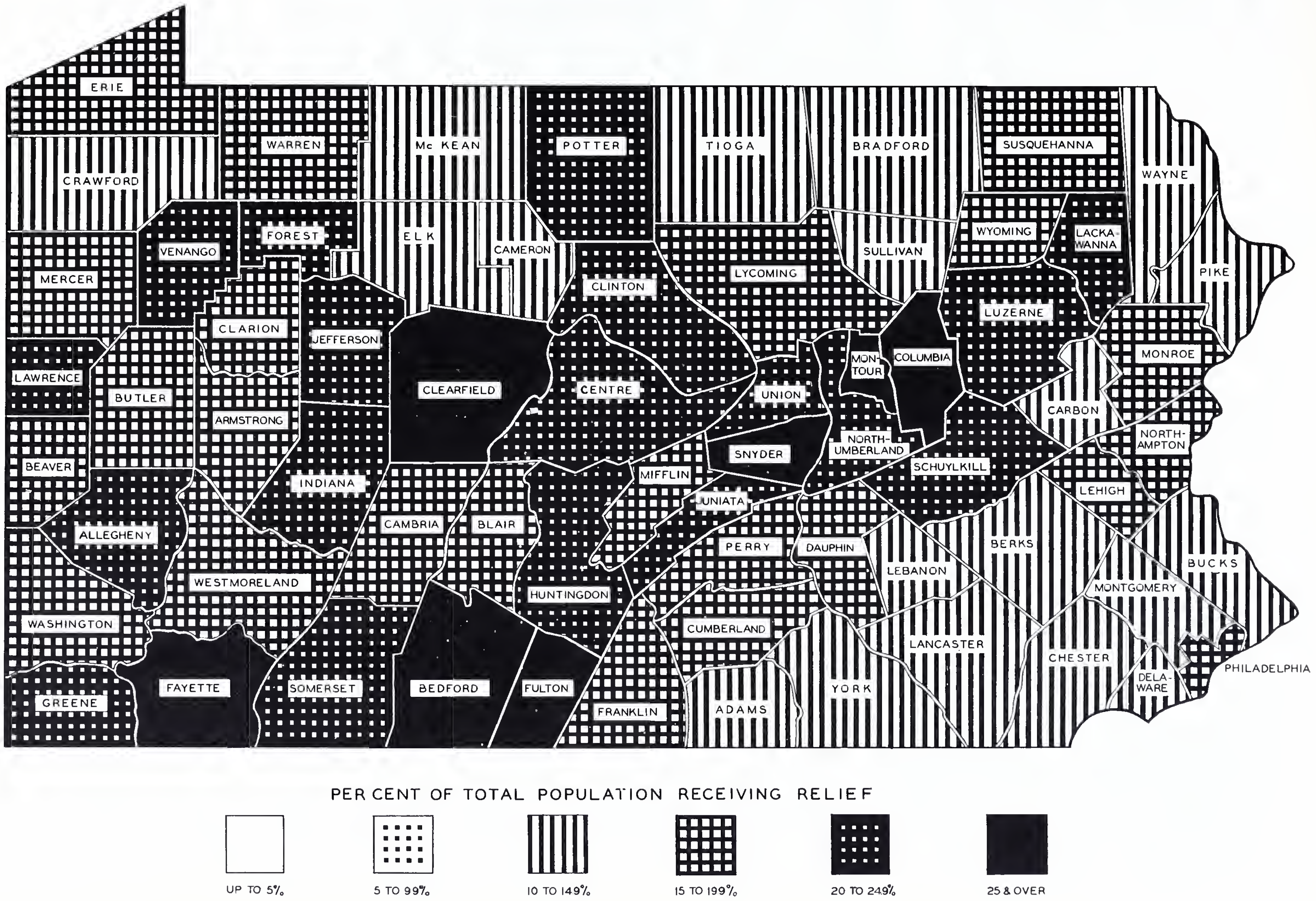
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
YORK
CHESTER
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
DELAWARE
GREENE

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF

MARCH - 1935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LUZERNE
MONROE
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INDIANA
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NORTH-UMBERLAND
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MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
PERRY
DAUPHIN
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
MONTGOMERY
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
CHESTER
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
DELA-WARE
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF
UP TO 5%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25 & OVER

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART 6

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SEGREGATED AREAS

In the accompanying tabulation summary statistics for March are presented for economically different areas of the State. For the purpose of analysis, counties predominantly engaged in manufacturing and commerce were segregated and subdivided into 7 definite geographic areas, while counties in which bituminous coal mining and anthracite coal mining are the dominant activities were segregated and formed into two other distinct areas or groups. The remaining counties, most of which are rural, were grouped to form another economic classification.

The 7 areas comprising the manufacturing group contain 25 counties; the bituminous coal mining area contains 7 counties; the anthracite coal mining area contains 5 counties; and the rural group or balance of the State contains 30 counties.

The largest per cent of the total State population as well as the greatest density of population is found in the Philadelphia Manufacturing Area (Area 1). In proportion of population receiving relief, however, it ranks seventh among the ten areas. Only 15.3 per cent of its population received relief during March as compared with 19.6 per cent in the Pittsburgh Area and 17.9 per cent in the State as a whole. The amount of the average monthly relief grant per person was larger than in any other area except the Pittsburgh Area. The cost of living is usually considerably higher in congested districts such as these two areas, and the largest single factor in this higher cost is the item of rent.

The Pittsburgh Area (Area 2) is the center of the iron and steel industry and is also in the center of the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania. It is the second largest area in terms of population, having over one-fifth of the total state population. The depressed condition of the heavy industries in this area is indicated by the fact that the per cent of population

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR SEGREGATED AREAS
MARCH, 1935

	Per Cent of Total State Population	Proportion of Population Receiving Relief	Average Relief Grant Per Person
1. Philadelphia Manufacturing Area (This area includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties)	28.2	15.3	10.74
2. Pittsburgh Manufacturing Area (This area includes Allegheny, Beaver, Washington and Westmoreland Counties)	21.0	19.6	10.80
3. Harrisburg - Lancaster - Lebanon - York Manufacturing Area (This area includes Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon and York Counties)	6.2	13.3	8.34
4. Reading - Allentown - Bethlehem Manufacturing Area (This area includes Berks, Lehigh and Northampton Counties)	6.0	15.2	10.13
5. Altoona - Johnstown Manufacturing Area (This area includes Blair and Cambria Counties)	3.6	15.2	8.55
6. Butler - Newcastle - Sharon - Franklin Manufacturing Area (This area includes Butler, Lawrence, Mercer and Venango Counties)	3.5	21.4	8.07
7. Meadville - Erie - Warren Manufacturing Area (This area includes Crawford, Erie and Warren Counties)	2.9	17.3	7.69
8. Anthracite Coal Mining Area (This area includes Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties)	12.3	20.8	8.46
9. Bituminous Coal Mining Area (This area includes Armstrong, Clearfield, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson and Somerset Counties)	6.4	24.5	8.08
10. Balance of State	9.9	18.5	7.51
TOTAL STATE	100.0	17.9	9.46

receiving relief is larger than in any of the seven manufacturing areas except the Butler - Newcastle - Sharon Area. The average monthly relief grant per person is higher in the Pittsburgh Area than in any other area. The fact that it is slightly larger than the grant in the Philadelphia Area may be due to the fact that the number of relief families having small incomes is 12 per cent higher in the Philadelphia Area.

The Bituminous Coal Mining Area (Area 2) has only 6.4 per cent of the total State population but has a larger per cent of population receiving relief than any other area. Any depression of manufacturing or transportation is reflected in a decreased demand for bituminous coal. Considerable unemployment and distress existed in this area prior to the depression. Low wages, seasonal unemployment, and a general decline in the demand for coal had completely exhausted the savings and resources of a large part of the population in this area. The depression of manufacturing and transportation resulted in a further decrease in the demand for bituminous coal. The supplanting of coal by electricity, gas, and fuel oil has also contributed to the distress of this industry. Furthermore, the exhaustion of coal deposits in certain parts of this area has resulted in a stranded population that cannot be absorbed by the industry in any other district. By reason of the fact that rent, water, light and fuel can be "worked out" in company towns, the amount of the average relief grant in this area is only $ 8.08, or $ 1.36 less than the State average.

The Anthracite Coal Mining Area, with 12.3 per cent of the total State population ranks third among the ten areas in proportion of population receiving relief. Anthracite coal, being a household fuel rather than an industrial fuel, has not been affected by the depression to the same degree as bituminous coal. The amount of the average relief grant is slightly larger than in the bituminous area but is $ 1.00 less than the State average.

The Harrisburg - Lancaster - Lebanon - York Manufacturing Area (Area 3) has a smaller proportion of population receiving relief than any other area.

While this area is predominantly manufacturing it is also the richest agricultural area in the State.

The Butler - Newcastle - Sharon Manufacturing Area (Area 6) has only 3.5 per cent of the total State population but has a greater proportion of population receiving relief than any of the manufacturing areas and ranks second among the ten areas. In the amount of average relief grant, however, it ranks eighth.

The smallest area, in terms of population, is the Meadville - Erie - Warren Manufacturing Area (Area 7). Average relief grants in this area were smaller than in any area except the Rural Area or "Balance of State" (Area 10).

The 30 counties comprising Area 10 form a T-shaped group that includes all of the northern tier of counties east of Warren and most of the central counties from the northern group south to the Maryland line. While some of these counties are manufacturing rather than agricultural, they contain no large centers of population and as a group are predominantly rural. This area contains 9.9 per cent of the total State population and ranks fifth in proportion of population receiving relief. It is rather surprising to find that the proportion of population receiving relief in this area is 0.6 per cent higher than the State average. The average relief grant is lower than in any other area, and reflects the lower living costs of a rural area.

ENNSYLVANIA
ONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

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APRIL 1935
VOLUME I NUMBER 8

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REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Seasonal Peak. With a drop of nearly 27 per cent in the total number of relief applications, as compared with March, and a decrease in each week's relief rolls after the middle of the month, April brought clear evidence that a seasonal peak in Pennsylvania's unemployment relief needs had been reached and passed earlier than in previous years.

An average of 1,738,307 persons received aid during the month -- a number equal to approximately 18 per cent of the state's 1930 population. This peak relief load was 0.6 per cent higher than the average for March. It was, however, 13.0 per cent less than the average reached at the seasonal peak in May, 1933, when the number of persons aided rose to nearly two million.

A similar high point (also in May) was registered on the relief rolls of 1934, although the average number of recipients was approximately 330,000 less at that time than at this year's peak. The lower seasonal peak in 1934 was due, in part, to the lingering effects of the CWA program, which kept many families from having to apply for relief, and also to somewhat better employment conditions in certain industries, notably anthracite and bituminous coal mining.

In addition to providing for an average of 1,738,307 persons through the general unemployment relief program, the Relief Administration conducted special programs, which aided 32,461 transients and homeless persons, 6,313 college students, and 2,634 teachers.

The cost of carrying all April relief activities was $ 20,030,555.08. As in March, the great bulk (72 per cent) of this expenditure was for direct relief. Provision of work relief for a monthly average of nearly 40,000 cases accounted for approximately 17 per cent; local and state-wide administration represented less than 8 per cent; and special programs less than 3 per cent.

Employment Applications. Reports received from the State Employment Offices and the National Reemployment Service for April and March indicate a slight decrease in the total number of unemployed Pennsylvanians (including relief clients) registered for employment. The following tabulation shows the number of active applications and placements reported in both agencies.

	April	March
Active applications during month	1,039,871	1,040,533
Placements	42,409	19,559
On work relief projects	32,215	12,691
On P.W.A. projects	4,342	2,233
In private industry	5,852	4,635

The marked increase in April placements, amounting to approximately 117 per cent, was caused chiefly by an increase of 19,524 in the number of applicants placed on work relief projects. The number of persons placed on P.W.A. projects increased 2,109, and there was an increase of 1,217 in the number placed in private industry. This latter, a gain of 26.3 per cent, was encouragingly larger than the gain of 12.8 per cent registered between February and March.

CASE LOAD

Trend of Relief. There were 1,743,579 persons dependent on direct and work relief during the week ending April 13. This number was approximately 2,000 more than the number during the first week of the month. Two weeks later a decline of approximately 14,000 persons was reported and the expected seasonal recession seemed assured.

In comparison with March (see Tables 1 and 2) the trend of April relief showed:

> An average of 1,738,307 persons receiving relief, which was an increase of 11,115, or 0.6 per cent.
>
> An average of 459,121 cases, which was an increase of 3,778, or 0.8 per cent.
>
> A decrease of 3,797, or 0.8 per cent, in the number of different cases during the month.*
>
> A decrease of 19,340, or 26.6 per cent, in the number of relief applications during the month.

Table 1 presents the monthly average numbers of cases and persons since the establishment of the State Emergency Relief Board in September, 1932. The tendency toward a smaller average number of persons per case, discussed in several previous issues of the Bulletin**, is strikingly illustrated in the contrast between statistics for April, 1933, and April, 1935. While the average number of cases was actually greater this year than two years ago, the average number of persons dependent on relief was 13.0 per cent less.

Work Relief. The month was marked by a steady week-by-week expansion of work relief, in contrast to the sharp curtailment of projects which had occurred because of limited funds during February and March. During the last week of April more than half again as many relief wage earners (45,232 persons) were employed as had been employed during the corresponding week in March (29,880 persons). The average number of work relief cases for April, however, was lower than for March, the figures being 39,368 and 60,437 respectively. This decline, amounting to 34.8 per cent, was caused by the rate of weekly increase in April being less than the rate of reduction in March.

---

* Traceable to a smaller number of cases opened in April than in March.
** See issues of November, 1934 and February, 1935.

Direct relief, affected inversely by the trend in average number of work relief cases, averaged 419,753 cases during April -- an increase of 24,847, or 6.3 per cent, over the March average.

Turnover. Table 3 reveals the continuous turnover in unemployment relief cases during the eleven-months period since May, 1934.

Applications for relief in April totaled 55,793. Out of this number nearly one fourth (13,355) were rejected after investigation had revealed the ineligibility of the families concerned. The remaining 42,438 were accepted as new and reopened cases (Table 2). In March, with a total of 67,375 applications, 15,339 were rejected and 52,036 accepted.

The reinvestigation of 359,270 cases by home visits during the month enabled local relief administrations to close 43,946 cases and to adjust the grants to many others where changing circumstances and needs were disclosed. The rate of turnover* in case load for April was 18.8 per cent, indicating a slight slowing down in comparison with the March rate of 21.4 per cent.

---

* New and reopened cases plus cases closed, divided by the average number of cases during the month.

TABLE 1

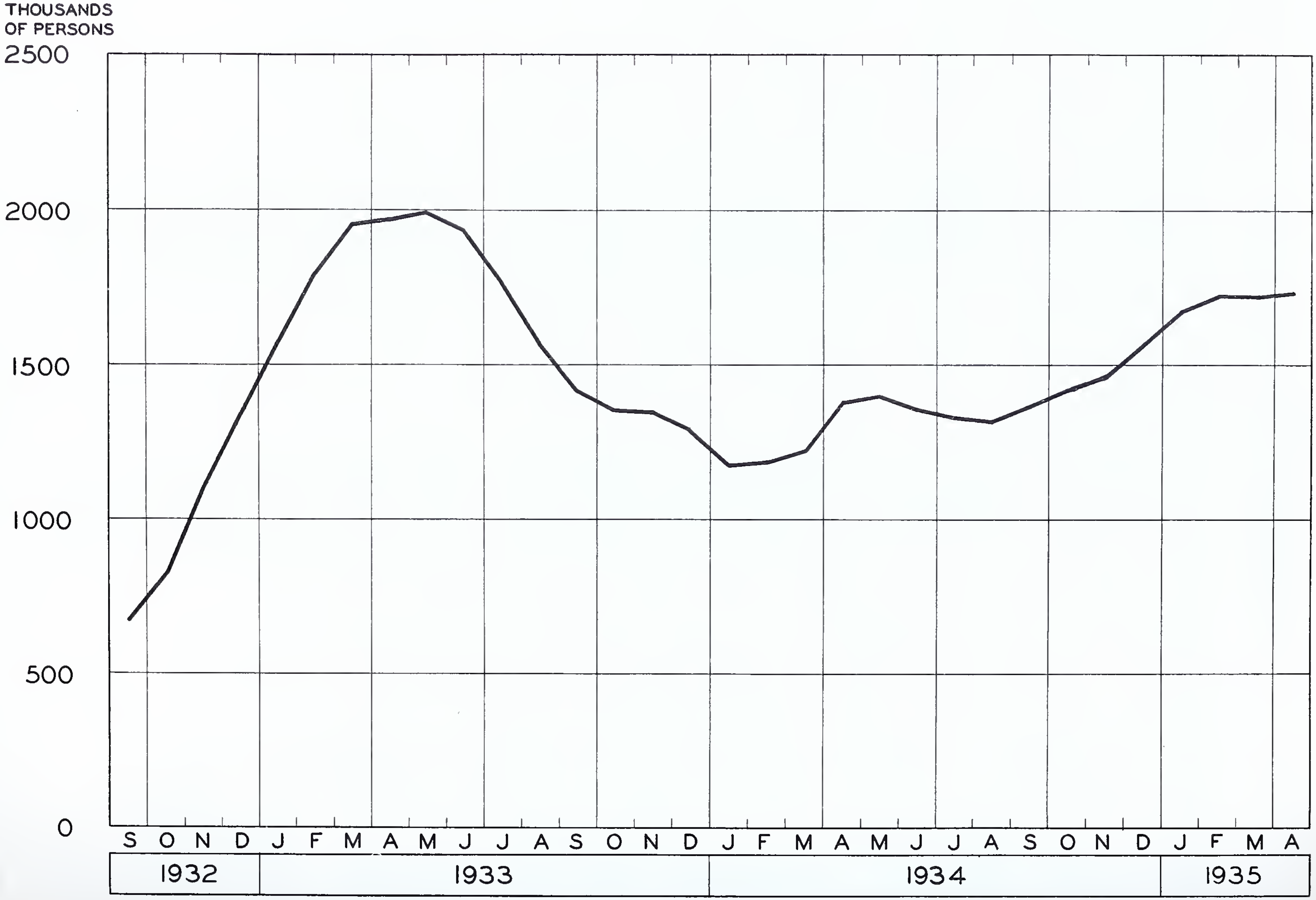
UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CASE STATISTICS
SEPTEMBER, 1932 - APRIL, 1935

	Average Number During Month		Average No. of Persons Per Case
Month and Year	Cases	Persons	
September, 1932	146,959	676,011	4.6
October	180,417	829,918	4.6
November	240,008	1,104,036	4.6
December	292,617	1,346,038	4.6
January, 1933	343,011	1,577,851	4.6
February	391,163	1,799,350	4.6
March	426,216	1,960,610	4.6
April	440,819	1,975,135	4.5
May	449,743	1,998,426	4.4
June	443,709	1,940,085	4.4
July	412,569	1,773,089	4.3
August	366,856	1,576,840	4.3
September	328,638	1,422,717	4.3
October	319,885	1,361,223	4.3
November	324,780*	1,352,638*	4.2
December	311,615*	1,298,558*	4.2
January, 1934	288,136*	1,183,240*	4.1
February	295,500*	1,191,449*	4.0
March	304,566*	1,230,595*	4.0
April	343,995	1,386,300	4.0
May	348,960	1,406,955	4.0
June	341,342	1,365,970	4.0
July	334,903	1,335,469	4.0
August	334,096	1,325,983	4.0
September	345,716	1,372,876	4.0
October	360,036	1,425,255	4.0
November	373,441	1,470,232	3.9
December	401,437	1,570,945	3.9
January, 1935	431,975	1,678,377	3.9
February	450,859	1,728,286	3.8
March	455,343	1,727,192	3.8
April	459,121	1,738,307	3.8

* The activities of the Civil Works Administration during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief not only by removing many from the relief rolls and placing them on the C. W. A. payrolls, but also by providing employment for many others who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for relief.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 1932 - APRIL 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART I

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
APRIL AND MARCH

Item	April 1935	March 1935
Cases at beginning of month		
Direct Relief	428,743	339,559
Work Relief	29,880	112,636
Total	458,623	452,195
Cases at end of month		
Direct Relief	411,883	428,743
Work Relief	45,232	29,880
Total	457,115	458,623
Average cases during month		
Direct Relief	419,753	394,906
Work Relief	39,368	60,437
Total	459,121	455,343
Different cases during month		
Direct Relief	464,228	462,673
Work Relief	56,191	106,223
Total	490,580*	494,377*
Applications for relief		
From New Cases	22,823	31,796
From Former Relief Cases	30,432	40,799
Total	53,255	72,595
Cases opened		
New Cases	17,690	23,094
Former Relief Cases	24,748	28,942
Total	42,438	52,036
Cases closed		
Direct Relief	40,577	36,482
Work Relief	3,369	9,126
Total	43,946	45,608

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

TABLE 3

TURNOVER IN RELIEF CASE LOAD
MAY, 1934 - APRIL, 1935

Month	Average Number of Cases During Month	Cases Reinvestigated by Home Visit	Total Cases Closed	Relief Applications Investigated	Relief Applications Rejected
May, 1934	348,960	227,262	71,077	88,184	17,073
June	341,342	219,687	55,463	60,044	14,800
July	334,903	213,131	46,039	59,437	17,587
August	334,096	241,086	66,046	86,112	22,610
September	345,716	240,893	36,057	78,917	23,286
October	360,036	276,802	31,250	63,348	18,079
November	373,441	256,411	32,525	66,070	19,281
December	401,437	261,167	31,124	86,388	18,179
January, 1935	431,975	262,915	27,639	68,563	15,222
February	450,859	286,870	40,160	60,990	11,304
March	455,343	376,310	45,608	67,375	15,339
April	459,121	359,270	43,946	55,793	13,355

EXPENDITURES

April expenditures of the State Emergency Relief Administration for all activities amounted to $20,030,555.08 (Table 4), which was an increase of 7.2 per cent over the March total of $18,678,577.18.

The rise in April as compared to March was due, in part, to the larger average case load. An additional and highly important technical factor, however, was the existence of 22 order writing days (Monday to Friday inclusive) in April as compared with only 21 in March, although the latter was the longer calendar month. The fact that April's total expenditures were less than January's (Chart 2) is chiefly attributable to the progressive curtailment of work projects, which supported an average of nearly three times as many cases in January as in April.

Types of Expenditures. There was almost no change between March and April in the ratios of expenditures for direct relief, work relief, special programs and administration. In terms of percentages, the expenditures under each head were as follows:

	March	April
Direct relief	71.6	72.0
Work relief	17.2	17.3
Special programs	3.1	2.8
Administration	8.1	7.9
	100.0	100.0

With only 7.9 per cent of relief costs chargeable to administration, Pennsylvania held its place among a small group of states notable for their low proportionate administrative expense.

The April cost of special programs was approximately $22,000 less than in March, with expenditures for both transient care and emergency education appreciably lower.

TABLE 4

EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
APRIL, 1935

Items	Amount	Per Cent of Total
Direct Relief	$ 14,413,618.81	72.0
Cash 1/	6,353,638.83	
Food 2/	5,517,377.62	
Shoes and Clothing	1,207,626.11	
Fuel	463,212.74	
Medical Care 3/	399,450.63	
Shelter	293,245.21	
Thrift Gardens	173,777.30	
Water and Light	5,290.37	
Work Relief	3,476,007.58	17.3
Wages and Salaries	3,356,134.55	
Materials and Other Costs	119,873.03	
Special Programs	565,737.53	2.8
Emergency Education	203,948.79	
Homeless and Transients	202,029.91	
College Student Aid	87,581.72	
Unemployed Veterans	33,097.01	
Rural Rehabilitation Corporation	20,295.28	
Processing Projects	17,492.58	
Other 4/	1,292.24	
Administration	1,575,191.16	7.9
Total 5/	$ 20,030,555.08	100.0

1/ Direct relief granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

2/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus food commodities distributed.

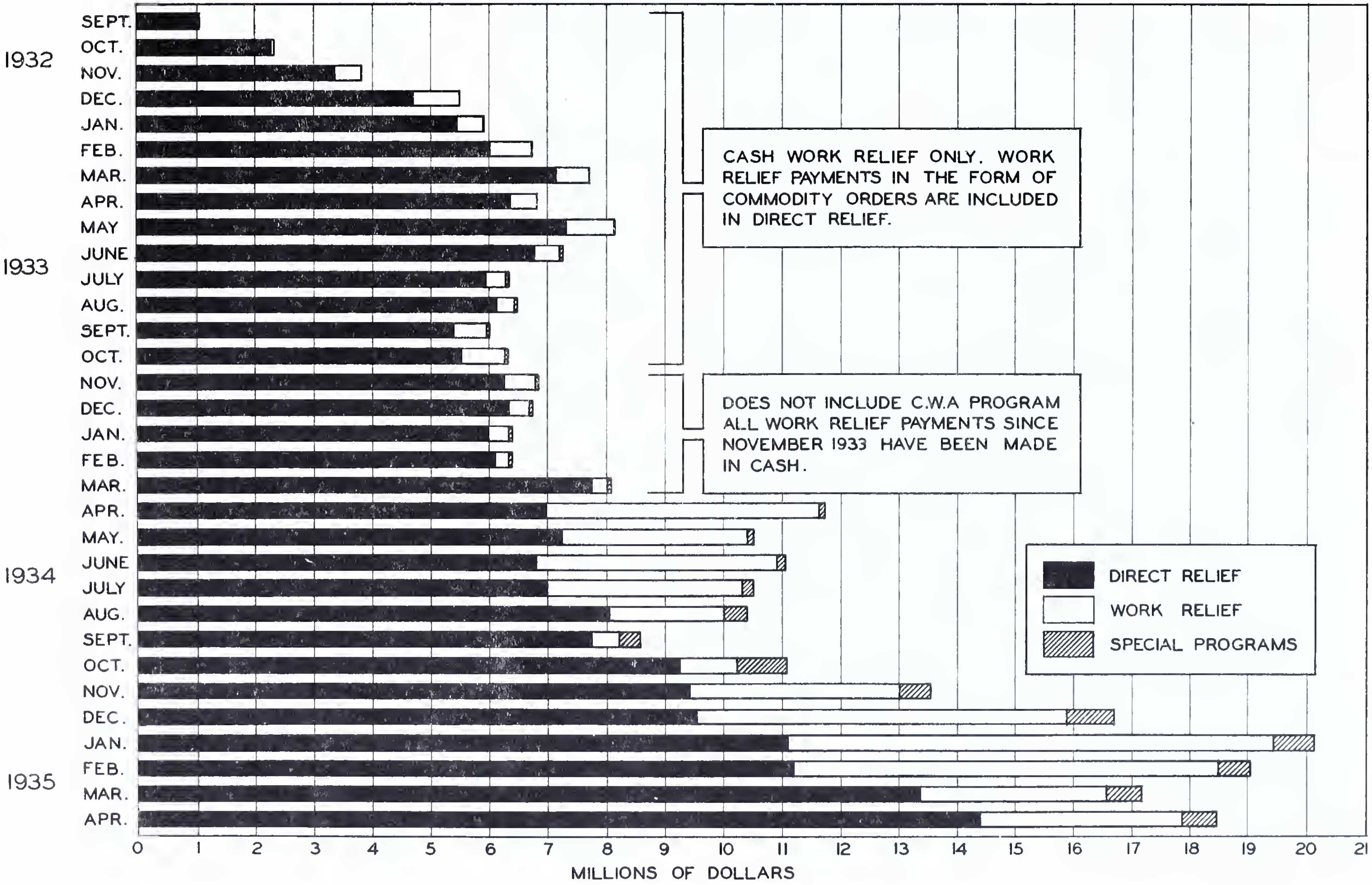
3/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

4/ Includes Child Health Committee, self-help cooperatives and transportation of stranded population.

5/ Does not include $ 1,182,146.35 reported by local government units for direct relief, work relief, special programs and administration, $ 30,632.99 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $ 2,176.46 reported by Federal Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since these funds are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES
FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF, & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SEPTEMBER 1932 - APRIL 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART 2

DIRECT RELIEF

Reflecting an increase of approximately 25,000 in the average number of direct relief cases, direct relief expenditures increased from $13,377,239.44 in March to $14,413,618.81 in April. The previously mentioned factor of one additional order-writing day in April contributed substantially to the 7.7 per cent rise in the cost of this program.

Cash vs. Orders. Since January direct relief in the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties has been granted in the form of cash, applicable to all needs other than medical care.

What this policy means in terms of saving clerical and accounting labor, quite apart from its proven value to family morale, may be seen in a glance at Table 5. Provision of direct relief in April for an average of 419,753 cases involved the writing, handling and auditing of nearly 4,500,000 orders. Excluding the orders for surplus foods and medical care (issued in all counties) cash grants in Philadelphia and Allegheny required only 28.3 per cent of the remaining 2,777,969 orders in marked contrast to these two counties' 42.3 per cent share of the April case load.

Surplus Food Products. No evaluation of the adequacy of food relief in Pennsylvania can be made without taking into consideration the state-wide distribution of staple food products supplied by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. The state's April consignment of such products was the largest since inauguration of the program. More than 1,600,000 orders were issued for approximately 4,850,000 pounds of commodities which both direct and work relief families received in addition to regular aid.

Milk. Fresh milk, except in Allegheny and Philadelphia counties, is furnished as a separate item in relief budgets which must provide for young children.

In April 148,646 monthly orders provided 5,806,154 quarts of milk.

Fuel. Orders for hard and soft coal, in approximately equal amounts, constituted more than four fifths (84 per cent) of the 85,560 fuel orders issued in April. Only one order in ten was for gas, such orders having been granted by the State Emergency Relief Administration since January, 1934, in those cases where other cooking or heating fuels cannot be used. The cost of fuel in April amounted to $ 463,212.74, which was a seasonal drop of $292,904.90 from the March figure, or a decline of approximately 40 per cent.

Shelter. April marked the first anniversary of the initiation of rent relief in Pennsylvania. Started in Allegheny County on an experimental basis in April, 1934, rent payments were authorized for the balance of the state in August. Since that time the program has assumed a vital function in providing some measure of "home security" to families eligible for other forms of relief.

Rent relief orders are now furnished in 65 counties (excluding Philadelphia and Allegheny where needed shelter allowances are included in cash grants). In April orders were issued to 49,895 families at a total cost of $ 293,245.21.

Thrift Gardens. Pennsylvania's Thrift Garden program in 1934 enabled 179,801 families receiving relief to plant gardens and supply themselves with vegetables which had an estimated retail value of $ 4,555,000. A total of $456,000 has been allotted for the program in 1935 and it is estimated that 214,500 gardens will be under cultivation by mid-season. If yields and costs correspond to last year's, the average gardener should raise products worth approximately 15 times the expense of seeds, fertilizer and supervision supplied by the State Relief Administration.

TABLE 5

VOLUME OF DIRECT RELIEF BY ITEMS
APRIL, 1935

Relief Item	Number of Orders	Quantity	
Cash (weekly grants)	786,864	-	
Food			
Food (weekly orders)	1,083,867	-	
Milk (monthly orders)	148,646	5,806,154	quarts
Shoes and Clothing			
Shoe and clothing orders	610,922	-	
Shoes repaired	8,318	14,401	pairs
Fuel			
Bituminous coal	35,270	35,290	tons
Anthracite coal	36,510	35,117	tons
Coke	2,096	2,091	tons
Gas	8,539	-	
Wood	478	458	cords
Kerosene and fuel oil	2,667	25,605	gals.
Shelter (monthly orders)	49,895	-	
Water and Light (monthly orders)	3,897	-	
Medical Care*			
Medical orders	56,507	-	
Dental orders	14,857	-	
Cod-liver oil	8,053	-	
Surplus Food Products*	1,626,745	4,850,531	pounds
Roast beef	-	579,587	pounds
Mutton	-	184,066	pounds
Veal	-	65,251	pounds
Butter	-	10,586	pounds
Cheese	-	33,408	pounds
Evaporated milk	-	1,530,931	pounds
Rice	-	278,146	pounds
Sugar	-	19,790	pounds
Sauerkraut	-	424,316	pounds
Potatoes	-	1,724,450	pounds
TOTAL	4,484,131		

* Granted to both work and direct relief cases.

WORK RELIEF

The downward trend in work relief expenditures during February and March, due to limitation of funds, was reversed in April and the program gradually expanded. During the week ending March 30 only 31,836 persons (including non-relief) were employed on the 1,161 projects which remained active. The week ending April 27 found 48,437 persons (including non-relief) employed, and 1,476 projects on the active list. The increase in number of persons working was 52.1 per cent.

Expenditures for the work program in April amounted to $ 3,476,007.58, a total which was $274,059.23, or 8.6 per cent, more than the $3,201,948.35 expended in March. In line with the Work Division's policy of keeping relief fund disbursements for materials at a minimum, nearly 97 per cent of the aggregate cost was for wages and salaries of workers.

<ins>4,669,423 Man Hours</ins>. Many people fail to realize how large a part of Pennsylvania's work program is given over to projects of real and lasting value to citizens at large. Table 6 summarizes April projects in terms of the 4,669,423 man hours of labor reported over a four-weeks period.

Approximately 85 per cent of all man hours went toward the construction, improvement and repair of public property. New or improved highways alone accounted for 25 per cent, and such vital enterprises as the construction or improvement of parks, sanitation, flood control and school buildings attest the widespread benefits of the program.

It should be noted that the statistics given in Tables 6 and 7 apply to intervals of one week and four weeks, respectively, and have no direct relation to April work relief expenditures, which represent obligations incurred during the entire calendar month.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPES OF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING APRIL 27, 1935

		NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON				
Counties	NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS	All Projects	Public Property Projects	Production and Distribution of Relief Goods	Health Welfare & Recreation Projects	Arts and Research Projects
Adams	8	91	77	0	3	11
Allegheny	131	5,897	4,733	87	163	914
Armstrong	14	256	236	0	20	0
Beaver	38	1,021	945	7	16	53
Bedford	6	137	126	0	3	8
Berks	61	1,916	1,835	17	14	50
Blair	29	1,275	1,249	0	12	14
Bradford	3	9	0	0	8	1
Bucks	19	509	462	0	5	42
Butler	13	278	268	0	8	2
Cambria	44	1,662	1,524	75	42	21
Cameron	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon	18	393	359	0	7	27
Centre	19	442	411	13	3	15
Chester	11	199	150	0	17	32
Clarion	14	269	262	0	6	1
Clearfield	17	677	669	0	5	3
Clinton	9	119	92	0	17	10
Columbia	7	81	73	0	2	6
Crawford	16	385	362	0	10	13
Cumberland	13	297	224	28	2	43
Dauphin	38	1,274	953	127	76	118
Delaware	21	536	395	0	38	103
Elk	4	50	43	0	6	1
Erie	28	1,044	993	37	12	2
Fayette	44	1,390	1,267	24	52	47
Forest	3	14	10	0	4	0
Franklin	14	165	133	5	11	16
Fulton	2	5	4	0	1	0
Greene	9	204	201	0	2	1
Huntingdon	13	356	355	0	1	0
Indiana	10	187	166	8	13	0
Jefferson	13	231	221	0	7	3
Juniata	11	78	76	0	1	1
Lackawanna	54	1,828	1,619	16	41	152

TABLE 6 (Continued)

NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPES OF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING APRIL 27, 1935

		NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON				
Counties	NUMBER ACTIVE PROJECTS	All Projects	Public Property Projects	Production and Distribution of Relief Goods	Health Welfare & Recreation Projects	Arts and Research Projects
Lancaster	15	362	334	7	12	9
Lawrence	24	512	438	10	8	56
Lebanon	9	131	97	0	6	28
Lehigh	36	1,543	1,442	35	8	58
Luzerne	53	2,509	2,361	66	35	47
Lycoming	19	395	318	10	7	60
McKean	8	79	74	0	5	0
Mercer	17	354	293	0	29	32
Mifflin	14	229	216	0	7	6
Monroe	15	355	321	0	7	27
Montgomery	23	847	746	0	32	69
Montour	2	7	6	0	1	0
Northampton	42	991	904	0	19	68
Northumberland	20	299	246	14	28	11
Perry	8	121	118	0	3	0
Philadelphia	129	5,908	4,501	174	218	1,015
Pike	4	10	0	0	2	8
Potter	5	119	112	0	4	3
Schuylkill	57	2,275	2,143	21	21	90
Snyder	11	212	207	0	0	5
Somerset	35	1,360	1,336	0	11	13
Sullivan	3	35	31	0	1	3
Susquehanna	8	51	46	0	4	1
Tioga	6	86	81	0	4	1
Union	4	90	89	0	1	0
Venango	32	895	846	10	14	25
Warren	4	129	123	0	6	0
Washington	47	1,127	1,089	12	26	0
Wayne	5	66	63	0	3	0
Westmoreland	36	1,047	906	14	127	0
Wyoming	8	49	44	0	3	2
York	10	2,282	2,237	14	21	10
State-Wide	13	687	23	3	0	661
Totals	1,476	48,437	42,284	834	1,301	4,018

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
APRIL 1, 1935 THROUGH APRIL 27, 1935

Type of Work	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
PUBLIC PROPERTY PROJECTS		
New Construction		
Roads, Streets, etc.	734,537	15.7
Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation	593,345	12.7
Waterways, Flood Control	379,424	8.1
Recreational Facilities	372,935	8.0
Governmental Owned Public Utilities	128,886	2.8
Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	76,385	1.6
Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles	14,280	0.3
Total New Construction	2,299,792	49.2
Repair and Reconstruction		
Roads, Streets, etc.	440,271	9.4
Public Buildings, Schools, etc.	414,561	8.9
Recreational Facilities	65,402	1.4
Waterways, Flood Control	59,723	1.3
Governmental Owned Public Utilities	49,261	1.1
Sewers, Drainage and Sanitation	33,567	0.7
Bridges, Grade Crossings, Trestles	10,367	0.2
Total Repair and Reconstruction	1,073,152	23.0
Landscaping and Grading		
Parks	307,455	6.6
Landscaping	116,681	2.5
Airports	30,524	0.7
Tree Planting	18,984	0.4
All Others	20,448	0.4
Total Landscaping and Grading	494,092	10.6
Eradication and Control Projects		
Pests and Disease Bearers	61,131	1.3
Conservation Projects		
Fish and Game	12,095	0.3
All Other Public Property Projects	38,702	0.8
Total Public Property Projects	3,978,964	85.2

TABLE 7 (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
APRIL 1, 1935 THROUGH APRIL 27, 1935

Type of Work	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
ARTS AND RESEARCH PROJECTS		
Research and Special Surveys	223,168	4.8
Records and Clerical Work	151,352	3.2
Music	21,366	0.5
Library and Museum	4,849	0.1
All Other	17,161	0.4
Total Arts and Research Projects	417,896	9.0
PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATION		
Employment Offices	116,622	2.5
Health Campaigns	11,703	0.2
Nutrition	5,357	0.1
All Others	31,086	0.7
Total Public Welfare, Health and Recreation	164,768	3.5
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED		
Clothing - Sewing Garments, etc.	39,517	0.8
Household Goods	31,512	0.7
Food and Garden Products	27,501	0.6
Total Production and Distribution of Goods Needed by Unemployed	98,530	2.1
TOOL AND EQUIPMENT PROJECTS - Total	8,213	0.2
PLANNING PROJECTS - Total	1,052	*
GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS	4,669,423	100.0

* Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Homeless and Transients. Approximately four out of five of the transients aided in Pennsylvania during recent months have been non-family persons traveling "on their own". In April, of the 32,461 who received relief during the month, 28,185, or nearly 87 per cent, fell in this category.

As shown in Table 8, the total number of transients in April was 3,668, or 10.2 per cent, less than the number in March. The accompanying drop in transient program expenditures amounted to $25,764.06, or 12.7 per cent.

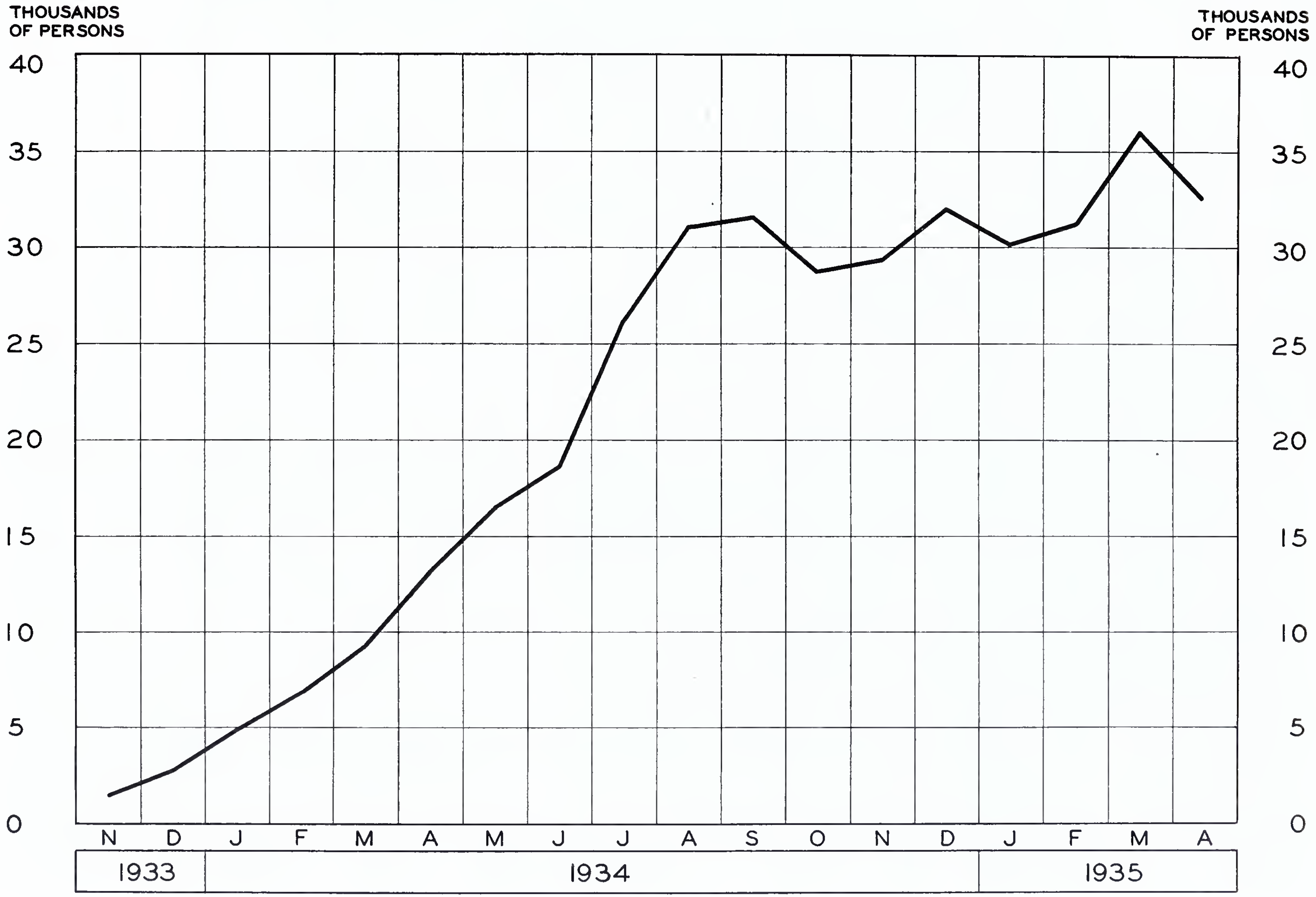
TABLE 8

NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING AID AND COST OF PROGRAM
APRIL AND MARCH, 1935

Items	April	March
Number at Mid-monthly Census		
Cases - total	11,061	13,141
Family	819	1,006
Non-family	10,242	12,135
Persons - total	13,166	15,571
Family	2,924	3,436
Non-family	10,242	12,135
Number During Month		
Cases - total	29,412	32,582
Family	1,227	1,413
Non-family	28,185	31,169
Persons - total	32,461	36,129
Family	4,276	4,960
Non-family	28,185	31,169
Expenditures		
Total	$ 202,029.91	$ 227,793.97
Relief in kind	160,114.90	189,245.12
Relief in cash	19,512.50	16,538.91
Plant and equipment	22,402.51	22,009.94

NUMBER OF HOMELESS & TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF

NOVEMBER 1933 - APRIL 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 3

Last month's Bulletin presented statistics showing the geographical sources of Pennsylvania's transient population as revealed by the nationwide, quarterly transient census of March 30, 1935.

This month Table 9 and Chart 4, based on the same census, indicate the distribution of transient and homeless Pennsylvanians throughout the United States. It will be noted that only Vermont, with no transient program, is missing from the list of other states, which reported from 6 to 2,724 residents of Pennsylvania stopping within their borders.

Of nearly twenty thousand Pennsylvanians enumerated, roughly one third, or 7,323, were registered at transient centers in this state, indicating that they had become homeless or migratory without, in the majority of cases, traveling great distances from the communities in which they formerly lived.

Border states reported the next largest number -- 6,744 -- with New York, Ohio and New Jersey accounting for all but 864 of this total. Since these states, like Pennsylvania, are thickly populated and largely industrial, it is inevitable that many unemployed workers should be drawn to them in quest of jobs.

In the Southern group, Virginia and the District of Columbia, probably due in large measure to their proximity, had more than 40 per cent of the 2,519 transient Pennsylvanians reported, with Florida and Texas next in order.

Illinois, in the Middle West, and California, in the Pacific group of states, both attracted proportionately large numbers from this state, Chicago and the "Coast" being traditional destination points for old-time as well as depression migrants.

As stated in the March Bulletin, the quarterly census revealed the number of Pennsylvanians transient in other states to be 1,486 more than the number of out-of-state transients in Pennsylvania. A comparison of Pennsylvania with each of the geographical sections indicates that this situation existed in all areas except New England, where only one Pennsylvanian was reported for each three New Englanders in Pennsylvania.

TABLE 9

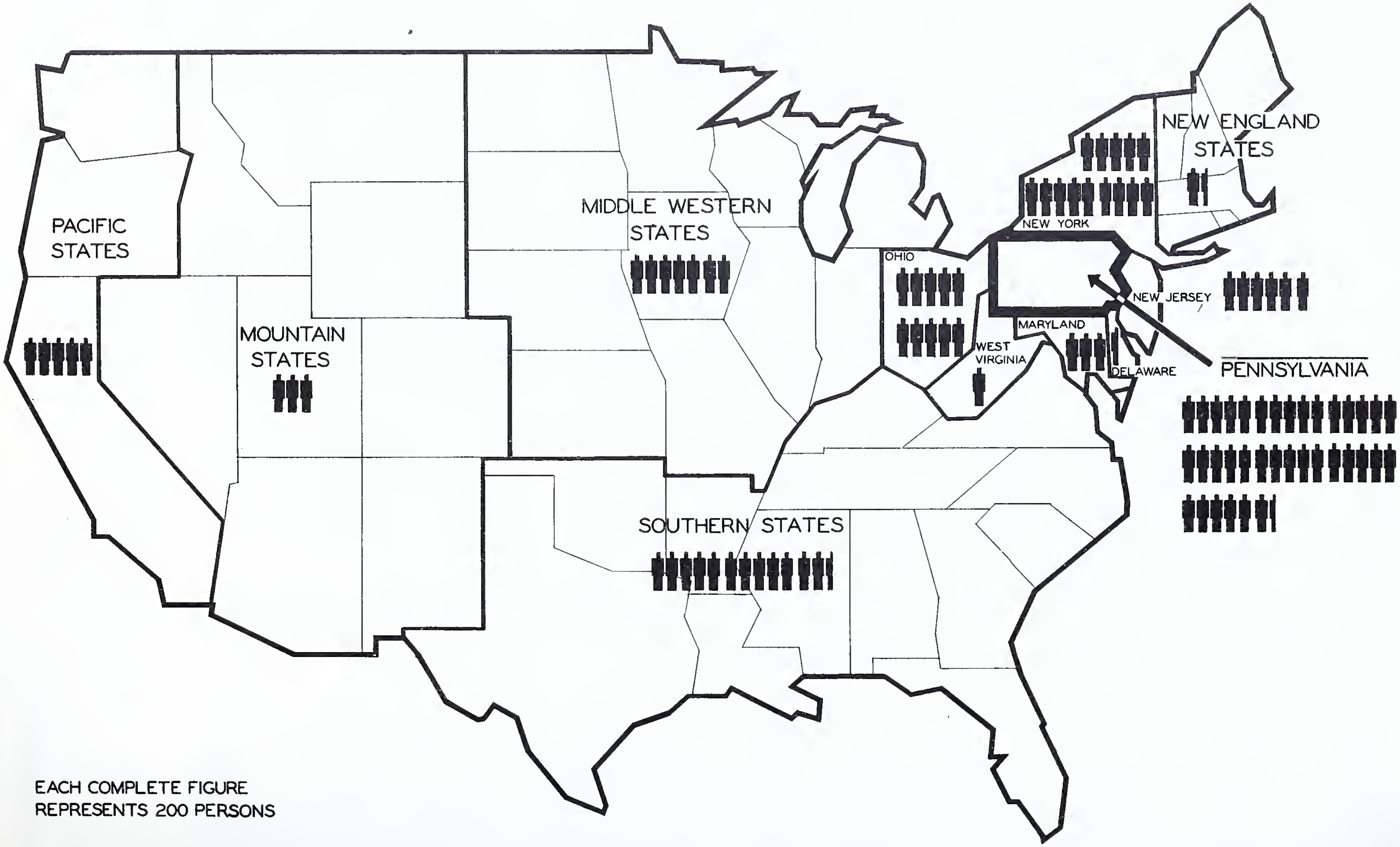
DISTRIBUTION, BY STATES, OF TRANSIENTS CLAIMING RESIDENCE IN PENNSYLVANIA MARCH 30, 1935

State		Number of Individuals	State		Number of Individuals
Pennsylvania		7,323	Southern		2,519
			Virginia	678	
Border States		6,774	North Carolina	65	
New York	2,724		South Carolina	89	
New Jersey	1,192		Florida	309	
Ohio	1,994		District of Columbia	389	
Maryland	608		Georgia	114	
West Virginia	151		Texas	287	
Delaware	105		Kentucky	83	
			Alabama	88	
New England		288	Tennessee	85	
Massachusetts	124		Louisiana	192	
Connecticut	87		Oklahoma	66	
Maine	27		Arkansas	47	
Rhode Island	30		Mississippi	27	
New Hampshire	20				
Vermont	*		Mountain		555
			Colorado	101	
Middle West		1,453	Montana	35	
Illinois	532		Wyoming	32	
Michigan	199		Arizona	195	
Missouri	158		Utah	29	
Wisconsin	95		Idaho	8	
Indiana	174		Nevada	52	
Minnesota	95		New Mexico	103	
Iowa	55				
Nebraska	53		Pacific		1,018
Kansas	73		California	864	
North Dakota	13		Washington	106	
South Dakota	6		Oregon	48	
			TOTAL		19,930

* No transient program.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSIENT PENNSYLVANIANS

MARCH 30, 1935


PACIFIC STATES
MOUNTAIN STATES
MIDDLE WESTERN STATES
SOUTHERN STATES
NEW ENGLAND STATES
NEW YORK
OHIO
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND
WEST VIRGINIA
DELAWARE
PENNSYLVANIA

EACH COMPLETE FIGURE
REPRESENTS 200 PERSONS

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
CHART 4

College Student Aid. Very little change occurred between March and April in the program of financial assistance to college students. Part-time employment, in the fields of activity listed in Table 10, provided 6,313 students with a total of $ 87,581.72 to aid in meeting their expenses.

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF COLLEGE STUDENTS AIDED, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
APRIL, 1935

Types of Projects	Number of Students
Intra-mural - College Projects	
Clerical and office	2,039
Research assistance	977
Laboratory assistance	807
Library and museum	666
Maintenance	298
Reading and grading papers	221
Landscaping	212
Construction	131
Statistical	109
Publication	102
All other	349
Total	5,911
Extra-mural - Community Projects	
Recreation	119
Education	114
Health and welfare	62
All other	107
Total	402
GRAND TOTAL	6,313

Emergency Education. Summary statistics on the April Emergency Education Program are presented in Table 11. A decrease of 318 in the number of persons employed in general adult education work was largely responsible for an 11.3 per cent drop in expenditures between March and April. March emergency education expenditures totaled $229,966.41 and provided employment for 3,078 teachers, with an aggregate of 240,441 pupils.

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS AIDED UNDER EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM, WITH EXPENDITURES, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

APRIL, 1935

Type of Project	Persons Employed	Pupils	Expenditures
General Adult Education	1,363	118,119	$ 103,152.71
Nursery Schools	167	1,945	14,195.57
Vocational Rehabilitation	116	229	8,840.85
Vocational Training	96	6,299	8,314.29
Parent Education	91	5,858	7,403.23
Literacy Classes	81	10,499	6,143.65
Workers' Education	34	5,014	2,921.95
All Other	686	71,853	52,976.54
Total	2,634	219,816	$ 203,948.79

COUNTY AND AREA TRENDS

Anthracite Rise. Although there was a slight increase between March and April in the average number of persons receiving relief throughout the state, this increase did not reflect local trends in a majority of Pennsylvania counties.

On the contrary, county relief statistics for April (Table 12) when contrasted with corresponding figures for March, reveal:

> Decreases in the average number of persons receiving relief in 49 of the 67 counties.
>
> Continued decreases in all but one of the 25 counties which had reported decreases in March.
>
> Decreases in 21 counties for the first time since November, 1934.
>
> Large increases in the average number of persons receiving relief in the five "anthracite coal" counties of Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland and Schuylkill.

The aggregate increase in the relief population of the above named counties was more than 40,000 and reflected a decline in coal mining employment which had become unusually severe in March. As shown in Table 12 and Chart 5, each of the five anthracite counties had from 23 to 25 per cent of its population (census of 1930) dependent on relief in April. The following tabulation indicates the relative relief loads and percentage increases for these counties in April as compared with March.

County	Average Number of Persons Receiving Relief		Percentage Increase
	April	March	
Carbon	14,828	8,810	68.3
Lackawanna	74,236	63,275	17.3
Luzerne	108,562	93,132	16.6
Northumberland	32,094	29,995	7.0
Schuylkill	59,787	50,866	17.5

TABLE 12

CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES APRIL, 1935

	Average Number During Month			Expenditures	
Counties	Cases	Persons	Per Cent of Population	Direct Relief	Work Relief
Adams	804	4,193	11.3	$ 18,819.01	$ 5,388.63
Allegheny	83,224	283,456	20.6	2,876,991.56	595,376.26
Armstrong	2,788	11,443	14.4	72,737.42	17,645.58
Beaver	6,494	22,778	15.3	160,252.29	54,195.96
Bedford	2,306	9,811	26.3	53,038.96	13,423.84
Berks	6,887	25,432	11.0	201,461.04	99,547.74
Blair	5,069	21,091	15.1	110,141.01	82,868.18
Bradford	1,261	5,334	10.9	31,668.45	1,240.60
Bucks	2,189	9,638	10.0	69,331.50	26,384.33
Butler	3,274	14,217	17.7	90,093.61	17,044.83
Cambria	7,652	30,405	15.0	221,623.85	122,037.65
Cameron	158	642	12.1	4,060.36	1.40
Carbon	3,175	14,828	23.4	100,033.03	27,180.42
Centre	2,265	10,012	21.6	65,265.10	23,290.19
Chester	3,062	13,616	10.8	82,755.81	17,737.11
Clarion	1,275	5,250	15.2	31,257.91	13,374.73
Clearfield	6,182	27,510	31.7	197,972.06	36,524.17
Clinton	1,565	6,564	20.3	51,842.71	7,301.66
Columbia	3,272	16,099	33.0	117,296.76	8,903.08
Crawford	2,289	9,371	14.9	43,815.38	20,593.09
Cumberland	2,323	9,922	14.5	52,912.45	24,806.46
Dauphin	6,740	26,205	15.9	170,801.11	148,982.46
Delaware	6,916	27,682	9.9	225,320.47	44,987.51
Elk	1,001	4,167	12.5	26,191.16	4,068.77
Erie	8,079	31,063	17.7	218,934.29	66,776.03
Fayette	13,498	53,271	26.8	419,635.11	102,306.94
Forest	230	1,018	19.7	5,314.16	1,850.22
Franklin	2,287	10,129	15.6	50,365.72	15,219.57
Fulton	523	2,436	26.4	9,329.90	943.74
Greene	2,210	9,408	22.5	57,402.37	16,792.10
Huntingdon	2,236	8,618	22.1	55,247.43	19,090.87
Indiana	3,248	14,548	19.3	93,426.76	14,143.10
Jefferson	2,499	10,901	20.9	68,762.27	14,210.87
Juniata	676	3,156	22.0	17,091.29	4,407.40
Lackawanna	17,598	74,236	23.9	549,539.74	112,824.34

TABLE 12 (Continued)

CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES
APRIL, 1935

Counties	Average Number During Month		Per Cent of Population	Expenditures	
	Cases	Persons		Direct Relief	Work Relief
Lancaster	6,535	24,123	12.3	$ 150,784.50	$ 28,975.18
Lawrence	6,011	23,055	23.7	191,915.52	39,372.16
Lebanon	1,794	7,437	11.1	57,117.81	9,672.41
Lehigh	7,560	28,441	16.5	204,176.84	93,867.41
Luzerne	25,270	108,562	24.4	909,378.11	150,613.01
Lycoming	4,789	18,545	19.9	157,087.86	26,282.85
McKean	1,575	6,419	11.6	40,444.61	7,554.39
Mercer	4,570	17,975	18.1	136,406.87	29,843.39
Mifflin	1,489	6,581	16.3	45,637.63	16,656.75
Monroe	1,229	5,171	18.3	25,990.17	25,460.02
Montgomery	5,965	25,467	9.6	181,293.17	67,801.17
Montour	867	4,167	28.7	29,622.98	1,969.95
Northampton	8,005	32,300	19.1	232,927.66	70,452.93
Northumberland	7,092	32,094	25.0	256,858.88	22,661.77
Perry	767	3,594	16.5	22,408.63	5,168.47
Philadelphia	105,694	342,270	17.5	3,694,951.39	498,948.16
Pike	193	811	10.8	5,838.97	1,105.14
Potter	974	3,807	21.8	21,935.40	8,922.90
Schuylkill	14,783	59,787	25.4	403,658.75	146,959.77
Snyder	1,033	5,206	27.6	31,261.37	10,461.29
Somerset	4,087	16,993	21.0	88,602.03	77,669.31
Sullivan	271	1,275	17.0	6,345.07	1,261.15
Susquehanna	1,439	5,958	17.6	40,774.62	2,267.82
Tioga	935	3,926	12.3	21,628.94	5,461.84
Union	827	3,915	22.4	23,936.00	5,003.64
Venango	3,616	14,585	23.1	83,048.51	60,442.40
Warren	1,746	7,246	17.5	47,526.28	9,261.64
Washington	7,087	28,687	14.0	179,054.49	77,530.55
Wayne	930	4,191	14.7	29,080.67	4,233.61
Westmoreland	11,373	45,618	15.5	367,084.38	59,506.42
Wyoming	724	2,973	19.2	20,700.73	2,888.67
York	4,636	18,678	11.2	72,129.20	126,261.58
State-Wide	-	-	-	13,278.72	-
Totals	459,121	1,738,307	18.0	$ 14,413,618.81	$ 3,476,007.58

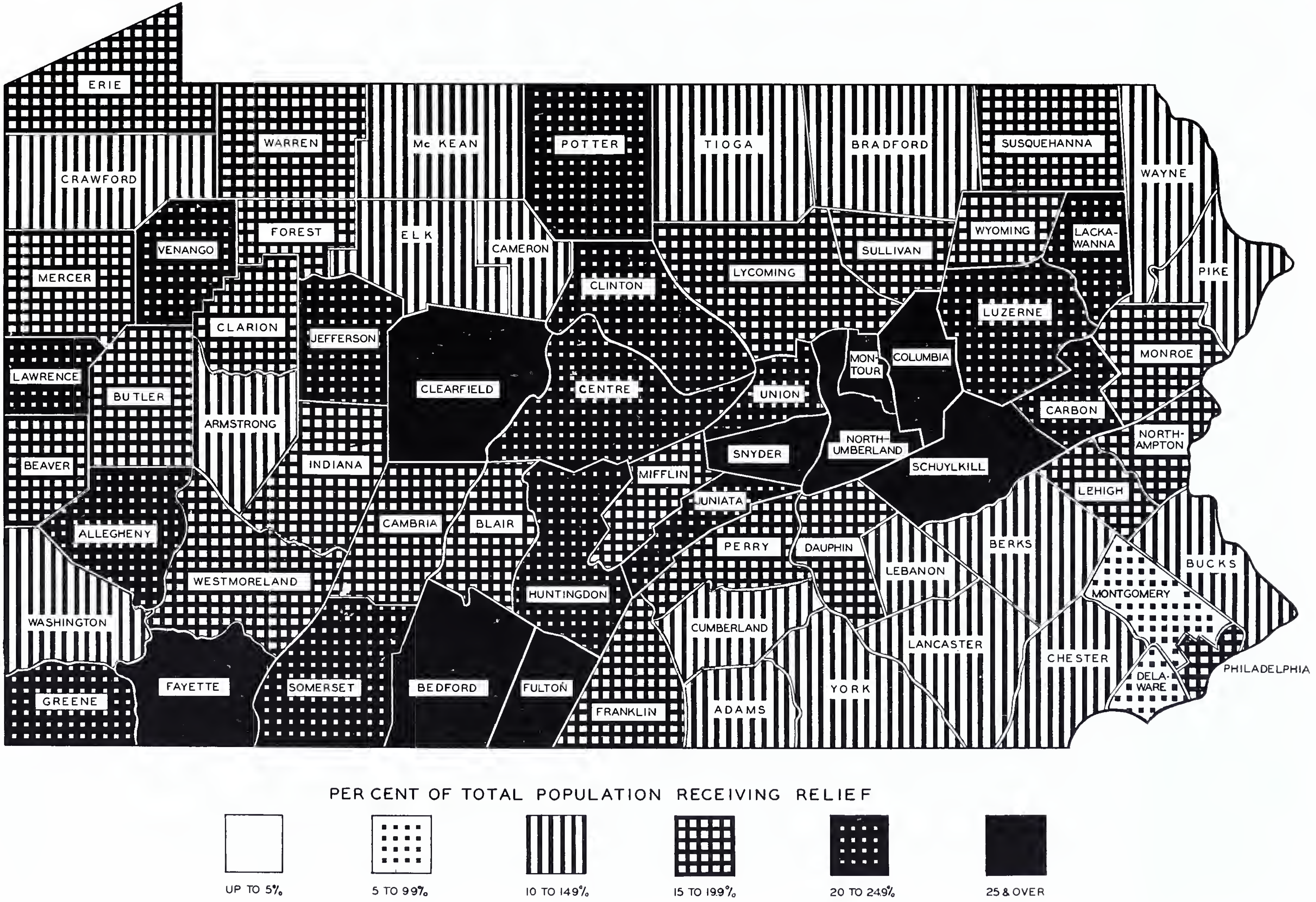
TABLE 13

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS
APRIL, 1935

County Administrative Unit	Total Expenditures Including Administration	Area Administrative Unit	Total Expenditures Including Administration
Allegheny	$ 3,713,505.79	Area No. 1	$ 546,642.26
Beaver	233,262.39	Area No. 2	293,716.95
Bedford	73,430.96	Area No. 3	98,996.78
Berks	323,410.88	Area No. 4	197,356.20
Blair	207,260.39	Area No. 5	119,195.46
Cambria	366,866.76	Area No. 6	780,412.81
Chester	110,793.98	Area No. 7	350,047.26
Delaware	290,530.20	Area No. 8	216,612.65
Fayette	564,270.04	Area No. 9	155,615.03
Lackawanna	701,376.27	Area No. 10	545,884.75
Lancaster	197,158.79	Area No. 11	311,436.87
Luzerne	1,116,183.63	Area No. 12	357,771.43
Philadelphia	4,402,571.96	Area No. 13	378,483.71
Potter	34,064.98	Area No. 14	176,279.25
Schuylkill	583,622.55	Area No. 15	445,025.27
Somerset	182,101.55	Area No. 16	374,828.29
Westmoreland	463,561.53		
York	211,452.56	State-Wide	906,824.90
TOTAL			$ 20,030,555.08

PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF

APRIL - 1935


ERIE
CRAWFORD
WARREN
Mc KEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
PIKE
MERCER
VENANGO
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA-WANNA
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
CLARION
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
UNION
MON-TOUR
COLUMBIA
CARBON
NORTH-AMPTON
BEAVER
ARMSTRONG
INDIANA
SNYDER
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SCHUYLKILL
LEHIGH
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
PERRY
DAUPHIN
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
MONTGOMERY
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
CHESTER
WASHINGTON
DELA-WARE
PHILADELPHIA
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF
UP TO 5%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25 & OVER

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 5

LIBRARIAN,
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY,
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ENNSYLVANIA
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PROPE
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ATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
ISION OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS

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MAY 1935
VOLUME I NUMBER 9

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REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Recession. With 15,867 more cases closed than opened, the month of May found Pennsylvania's relief population at a level below that of any of the three preceding months.

Following the spring peak of 1,738,307 reached in April, the average number of persons dependent on relief receded in May to 1,691,316 -- a number equal to 17.6 per cent of the general population (1930).

Fifty-two of the 67 counties reported decreased case loads during the month. The majority of those reporting increases were located in the coal mining areas of the state,where the percentage of the population receiving relief has been above the state average throughout the winter and spring. A slight improvement in the anthracite region was notable, however, in contrast to increased numbers of relief dependents in the bituminous coal counties.

To provide direct and work relief for resident cases and to carry on special activities such as transient relief, college student aid and emergency education, the Relief Administration expended in May a total of $19,610,305.53. This was a decrease of $420,249.55, or 2.1 per cent, from the April expenditure of $20,030,555.08.

Unemployment. May reports from the State Employment Offices and the National Reemployment Service reveal a total of 1,085,853 unemployed residents of Pennsylvania (including relief clients) registered for employment. Compared with the April total, this represents an increase of 4.4 per cent, or 45,982 registrants, a large number of whom were doubtless responding to the ruling that recipients of relief must be registered to qualify for jobs in the new Federal Works Program. Active applications and placements reported for May and April, 1935, were as follows:

	May	April
Active applications during month	1,085,853	1,039,871
Placements during month	29,848	42,409
On work relief projects	17,297	32,215
On PWA projects	6,995	4,342
In private industry	5,556	5,852

The drop in total placements during May (29.6 per cent) was caused almost entirely by a decline of nearly 15,000 in the number of work relief placements. A decided increase, amounting to more than 60 per cent of the April total, occurred in May PWA placements. The number of applicants placed in private industry, on the other hand, showed a slight drop.

CASE LOAD

Trend of Relief. The downward curve in weekly case loads, which became evident after the middle of April, continued without interruption in May. Between the beginning and the end of the month the total number of relief cases declined from 457,115 to 441,248 -- a drop of 15,867 cases, or 3.5 per cent. The corresponding decrease in the number of persons receiving relief was approximately 60,000.

In comparison with April (see Tables 1 and 2) the trend of relief in May showed:

> An average of 1,691,316 persons on the relief rolls, which was a decrease of 46,991, or 2.7 per cent.
>
> An average of 447,125 direct and work relief cases, which was a decrease of 11,996, or 2.6 per cent.
>
> An increase of 16,838, or 31.6 per cent, in the number of relief applications during the month.
>
> An increase of 6,652, or 15.7 per cent, in the number of cases opened during the month.
>
> A much larger increase -- 21,012, or 47.8 per cent-- in the number of cases closed during the month.

The decreases in the average numbers of relief recipients and relief cases were seasonal in character. On the other hand, the increases noted above were due primarily to the existence of 5 weeks* ending in May and only 4 in April. Thus, although there were 16,838 more relief applications in May than in April, the difference between the weekly average number of applications in the two months was only 705. The following tabulation, covering the last three items in Table 2, shows the comparative changes between April and May in terms

---

* Since case statistics are compiled weekly, the totals for a given month are based on the "relief weeks" (Monday to Friday, inclusive) ending within that month.

TABLE 1

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF, BY MONTHS SEPTEMBER, 1932 - MAY, 1935

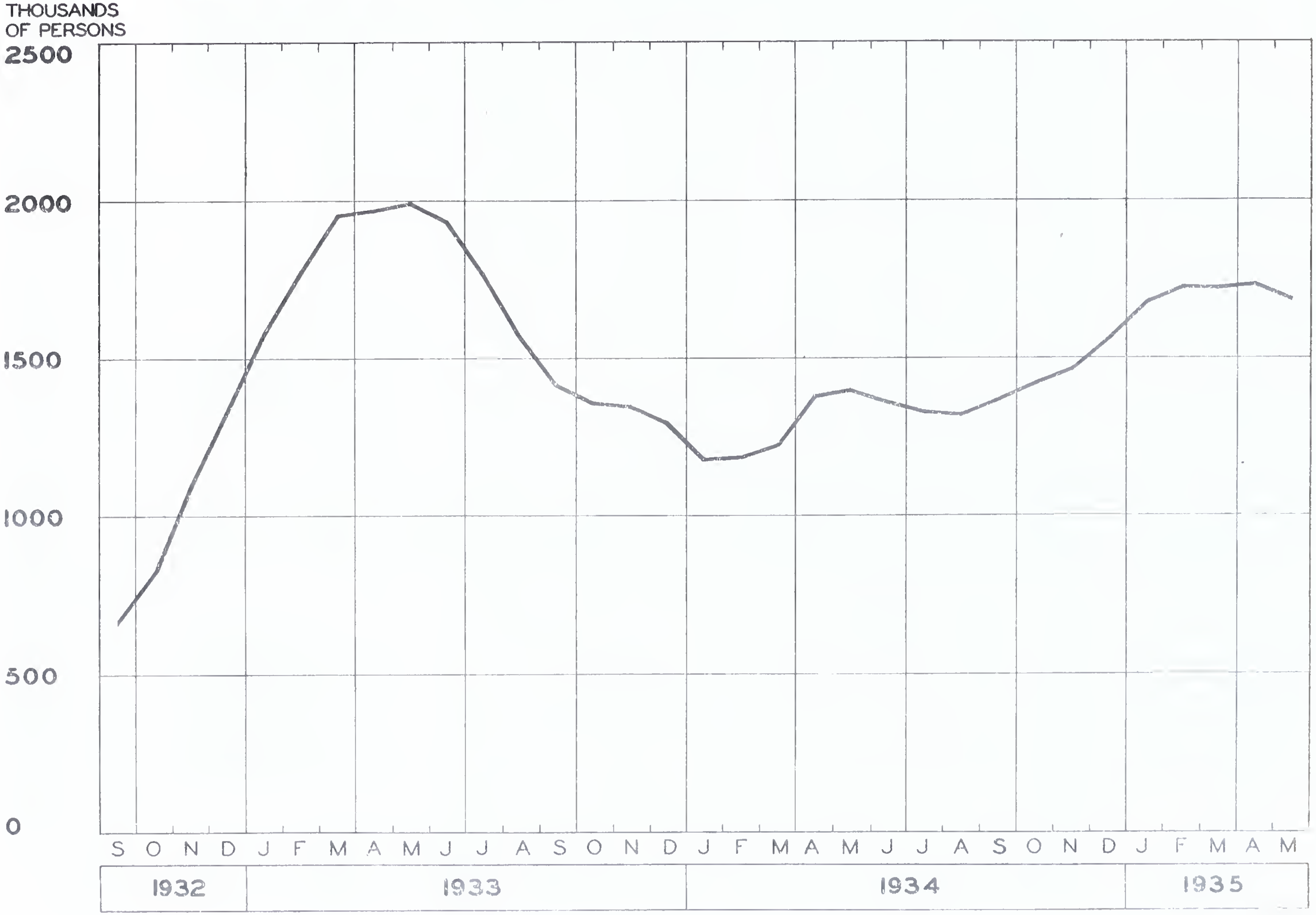
	Average Number During Month		Average No. of Persons
Month and Year	Cases	Persons	Per Case
September, 1932	146,959	676,011	4.6
October	180,417	829,918	4.6
November	240,008	1,104,036	4.6
December	292,617	1,346,038	4.6
January, 1933	343,011	1,577,851	4.6
February	391,163	1,799,350	4.6
March	426,216	1,960,610	4.6
April	440,819	1,975,135	4.5
May	449,743	1,998,426	4.4
June	443,709	1,940,085	4.4
July	412,569	1,773,089	4.3
August	366,856	1,576,840	4.3
September	328,638	1,422,717	4.3
October	319,885	1,361,223	4.3
November	324,780*	1,352,638*	4.2
December	311,615*	1,298,558*	4.2
January, 1934	288,136*	1,183,240*	4.1
February	295,500*	1,191,449*	4.0
March	304,566*	1,230,595*	4.0
April	343,995	1,386,300	4.0
May	348,960	1,406,955	4.0
June	341,342	1,365,970	4.0
July	334,903	1,335,469	4.0
August	334,096	1,325,983	4.0
September	345,716	1,372,876	4.0
October	360,036	1,425,255	4.0
November	373,441	1,470,232	3.9
December	401,437	1,570,945	3.9
January, 1935	431,975	1,678,377	3.9
February	450,859	1,728,286	3.8
March	455,343	1,727,192	3.8
April	459,121	1,738,307	3.8
May	447,125	1,691,316	3.8

---

* The activities of the Civil Works Administration during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief not only by removing many from the relief rolls and placing them on the C. W. A. payrolls, but also by providing employment for many others who would otherwise have found it necessary to apply for relief.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 1932 – MAY 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHART 1

of weekly averages rather than monthly totals.

	May	April	Percentage Change April to May
Applications - weekly average	14,019	13,314	5.3
Cases opened - weekly average	9,818	10,610	- 7.5
Cases closed - weekly average	12,991	10,987	18.2

Direct and Work Relief. Depending upon the availability of suitable projects and the circumstances in individual cases, relief households receive either direct or work relief to cover the needs established by a test of "budgetary deficiency". In May, approximately one relief case in ten contributed some form of labor in return for the aid given. The remaining nine cases received direct relief in the form of cash or store orders sufficient to take care of all or part of their relief needs.

The average number of work relief cases during the month was 45,378 -- an increase of 6,010, or 15.3 per cent, over the April average. At the same time the average number of direct relief cases decreased 18,006, or 4.3 per cent, the May average being 401,747.

The weekly reduction in both work relief and direct relief programs is indicated by the case load figures below:

Case load	Work Relief*	Direct Relief
First week	47,265	406,167
Second week	47,119	403,170
Third week	46,546	400,651
Fourth week	43,752	399,709
Fifth week	42,211	399,037

---

* Work relief case loads include all assignments to work projects and do not coincide with numbers of persons actually working in a given week.

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
MAY AND APRIL, 1935

Item	May 1935	April 1935
Cases at beginning of month - total	457,115	458,623
Direct relief	411,883	428,743
Work relief	45,232	29,880
Cases at end of month - total	441,248	457,115
Direct relief	399,037	411,883
Work relief	42,211	45,232
Average cases during month - total	447,125	459,121
Direct relief	401,747	419,753
Work relief	45,378	39,368
Different cases during month - total	492,274*	490,580*
Direct relief	458,328	464,228
Work relief	59,454	56,191
Applications for relief - total	70,093	53,255
From new cases	25,404	22,823
From former relief cases	44,689	30,432
Cases opened - total	49,090	42,438
New cases	17,015	17,690
Former relief cases	32,075	24,748
Cases closed - total	64,957	43,946
Direct relief	60,608	40,577
Work relief	4,349	3,369

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

Turnover. The rate of turnover* in relief cases during May was 25.5 per cent -- in contrast to the April rate of 18.8 per cent -- and was the largest since September, 1934. The sharp acceleration was due primarily to the greatly increased number of cases closed, either voluntarily by relief recipients finding employment, or by the local relief administrations after careful investigation.

Table 3 shows the tremendous volume of investigating work undertaken by staff members of the various county and area administrations during the past thirteen months. During the year ending May, 1935, more than 3,400,000 reinvestigations were made by means of home visits to families receiving relief. In addition, during the same period, approximately 820,000 relief applications were investigated, with the resulting rejection of 205,000 as ineligible.

Of the 66,221 applications investigated in May of this year, 17,131 (approximately 26 per cent) were subsequently rejected on the basis of ineligibility. The remaining 49,090 were accepted as new and reopened cases (see Table 2). In April 13,355, or 24 per cent, of the 55,793 applications investigated were rejected and 42,438 were accepted.

More than 90 per cent of the 457,115 cases on the relief rolls at the beginning of May were reinvestigated by home visits during the month. As shown in Table 3, the total number of home visits in May (418,826) was the largest recorded over the thirteen months period since May, 1934.

---

* New and reopened cases plus cases closed, divided by the average number of cases during the month.

TABLE 3

TURNOVER IN RELIEF CASE LOAD
MAY, 1934 - MAY, 1935

Month	Number of Cases at Beginning of Month	Number of Cases		Number of Relief Applications		
		Reinvestigated	Closed	Investigated	Rejected	Accepted
May, 1934	348,943	227,262	71,077	88,184	17,073	71,111
June	348,977	219,687	55,463	60,044	14,800	45,244
July	338,758	213,131	46,039	59,437	17,587	41,850
August	334,569	241,086	66,046	86,112	22,610	63,502
September	332,025	240,893	36,057	78,917	23,286	55,631
October	351,599	276,802	31,250	63,348	18,079	45,269
November	365,618	256,411	32,525	66,070	19,281	46,789
December	379,882	261,167	31,124	86,388	18,179	68,209
January, 1935	416,967	262,915	27,639	68,563	15,222	53,341
February	442,669	286,870	40,160	60,990	11,304	49,686
March	452,195	376,310	45,608	67,375	15,339	52,036
April	458,623	359,270	43,946	55,793	13,355	42,438
May	457,115	418,826	64,957	66,221	17,131	49,090

EXPENDITURES

Seasonal Decline. Total expenditures from State and Federal funds for unemployment relief in Pennsylvania during May amounted to $19,610,305.53 (Table 4). This amount represents expenditures over a 23 day period as compared with $20,030,555.08 expended in the 22 days in April. The net decrease from April to May amounted to $420,249,55, or 2.1 per cent. If, however, these two months had consisted of an equal number of days, the decrease would have amounted to approximately 7 per cent. The larger part of the May decrease was due to a seasonal decline in the amount expended for fuel, clothing, and garden supplies. Another important factor, however, was the 4.3 per cent reduction in direct relief case load.

Types of Expenditures. Chart 2 traces the expenditures for direct relief, work relief,and special programs over the 33 month period beginning September, 1932. Expenditures for each of these programs in May,when contrasted with expenditures in April, shows:

Direct relief. A decrease of $838,951.73, or 5.8 per cent.

Work relief. An increase of $105,866.46, or 3.0 per cent.

Special programs. An increase of $133,300.75, or 23.6 per cent.

The 3.0 per cent increase in expenditures for work relief was primarily the result of the extra work day during the month of May. Factors contributing to the increase in expenditures for special programs were the expansion of the rural rehabilitation program,increased allowances for unemployed veterans, and an increase in the number of transients cared for during the month.

TABLE 4

EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
MAY, 1935

Items	Amount	Per Cent of Total
Total 1/	$ 19,610,305.53	100.0
Direct Relief - Total	13,574,667.08	69.2
Cash 2/	6,343,135.52	
Food 3/	5,463,643.72	
Shoes and clothing	891,247.55	
Medical care 4/	374,277.13	
Shelter	302,516.86	
Fuel	172,366.27	
Thrift gardens	18,000.84	
Water and light	9,479.19	
Work Relief - Total	3,581,874.04	18.3
Wages and salaries	3,413,969.33	
Materials and other costs	167,904.71	
Special Programs - Total	699,038.28	3.6
Homeless and transients	285,116.70	
Emergency education	168,968.86	
College student aid	83,441.55	
Unemployed veterans	65,671.17	
Rural Rehabilitation Corporation	63,208.67	
Commodity purchases and processing	30,809.29	
Other 5/	1,822.04	
Administration	1,754,726.13	8.9

1/ Does not include $1,045,579.98 reported by local government units for direct relief, work relief and administration, $26,049.62 reported by State Departments for work relief, and $1,634.76 reported by Federal Departments for work relief. The accuracy of these figures cannot be certified, since these funds are not administered by the State Relief Administration.

2/ Direct relief granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

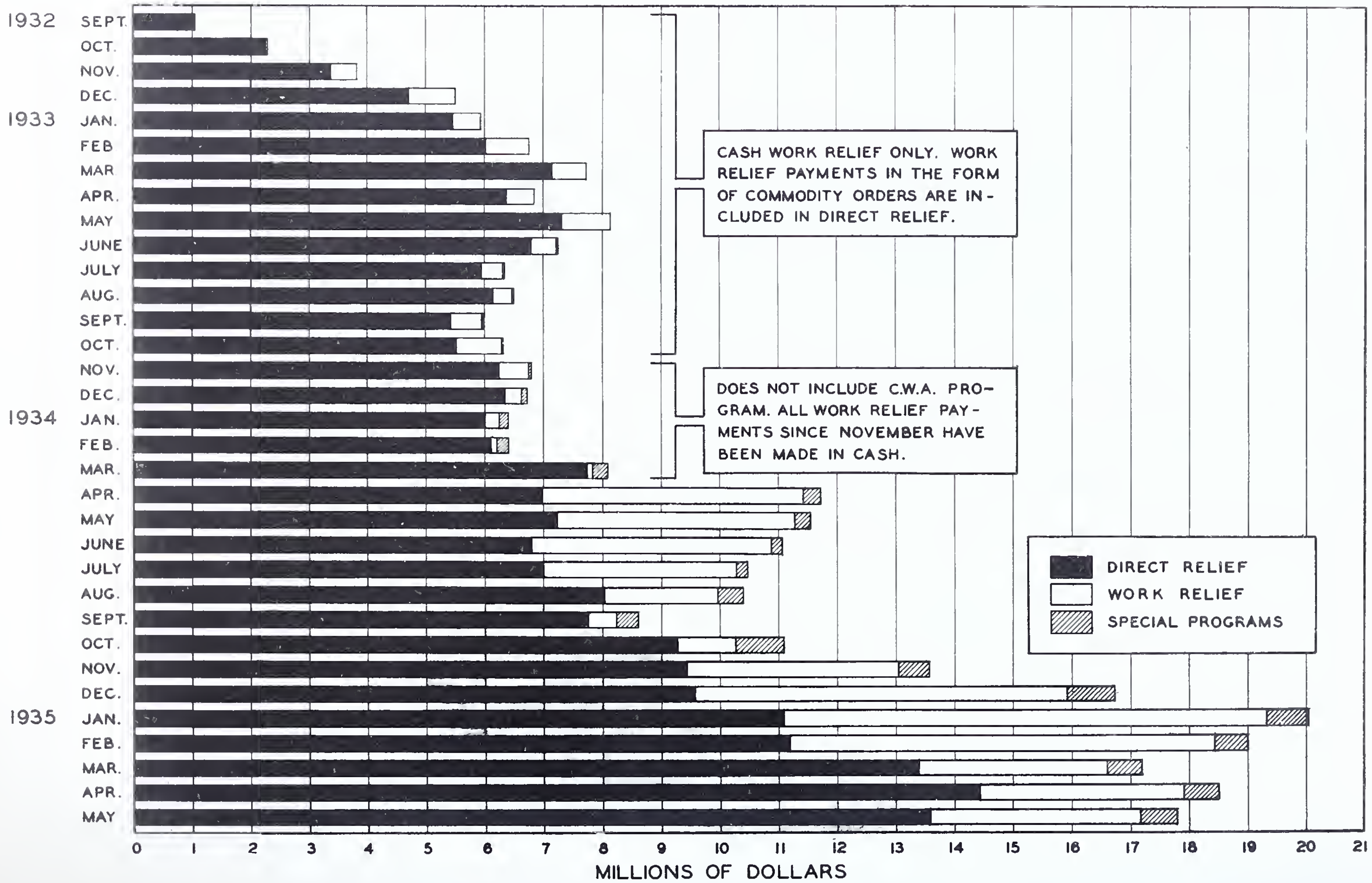
3/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus Food commodities distributed.

4/ Value of requisitions passed for payment.

5/ Includes assistance to Child Health Committee, aid to self-help cooperatives and transportation of stranded population.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SEPTEMBER, 1932 — MAY, 1935



CASH WORK RELIEF ONLY. WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS IN THE FORM OF COMMODITY ORDERS ARE INCLUDED IN DIRECT RELIEF.

DOES NOT INCLUDE C.W.A. PROGRAM. ALL WORK RELIEF PAYMENTS SINCE NOVEMBER HAVE BEEN MADE IN CASH.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART 2

DIRECT RELIEF

Expenditures Decrease. Total expenditures for direct relief during May amounted to $13,574,667.08 (Table 4), a decrease of $838,951.73, or 5.8 per cent, from the April total of $14,413,618.81.

In comparison with April, direct relief statistics for May reveal:

> A decrease of 72,303, or 4.6 per cent, in the average number of persons receiving direct relief.
>
> Decreases (largely seasonal) of $290,846.47 in the amount expended for fuel and $316,378.56 in the amount expended for shoes and clothing.
>
> An expenditure of only $18,000.84 for thrift garden supplies as compared with $173,777.30 during the preceding month when most gardens were being planted.

The number of individual relief orders issued in May was 4,120,193, in contrast to 4,484,131 in April. As shown in Table 5, orders for surplus foods, issued in every county, constituted approximately one third of the May total, and regular food orders, issued in 65 counties, approximately one fourth. In Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties the issue of 796,114 cash grants covered all relief needs except medical care.

Surplus Food Products. Early this year, upon authorization of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, the Pennsylvania Emergency Relief Administration purchased 7,381,916 pounds of potatoes from farmers who had had difficulty in disposing of their crops. Out of this supply nearly five million pounds were distributed to relief clients during May.

All surplus foods at the disposal of the Relief Administration are given to families on the direct and work relief rolls in addition to regular aid. In May the facilities of 43 wholesale houses and 21,600 retail stores were used in distributing the commodities listed in Table 5.

TABLE 5

VOLUME OF DIRECT RELIEF BY ITEMS
MAY, 1935

Relief Items	Number of Orders	Quantity
Total	4,120,193	-
Cash (weekly grants)	796,114	-
Food		
Food (weekly orders)	1,060,003	-
Milk (monthly orders)	143,794	5,665,575 quarts
Shoes and Clothing		
Shoe and clothing orders	534,540	-
Shoes repaired	10,370	12,813 pairs
Fuel		
Bituminous coal	13,890	13,849 tons
Anthracite coal	15,520	13,742 tons
Coke	275	248 tons
Gas	10,646	-
Wood	698	609 cords
Kerosene and fuel oil	6,359	55,073 gals.
Water and Light (monthly orders)	7,535	-
Shelter (monthly orders)	56,333	-
Medical Care*		
Medical orders	53,216	-
Dental orders	15,874	-
Cod liver oil orders	7,128	-
Surplus Food Products*	1,387,898	8,252,070 pounds
Roast beef	-	1,930,244 pounds
Mutton	-	287,627 pounds
Veal	-	301,503 pounds
Butter	-	5,155 pounds
Cheese	-	10,097 pounds
Evaporated milk	-	599,089 pounds
Rice	-	99,302 pounds
Sugar	-	3,180 pounds
Sauerkraut	-	175,603 pounds
Potatoes	-	4,840,270 pounds

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* Granted to both work and direct relief cases.

Medical Relief. No relief program in Pennsylvania has met with such general approval as the medical program. Inaugurated in December, 1933, it has done much to preserve health and prevent suffering in the homes of the needy unemployed. The following tabulation shows the monthly distribution of the 556,451 medical orders issued since January, 1934.

Date Issued	Medical Orders Issued	Date Issued	Medical Orders Issued
January, 1934	37,688	January, 1935	43,518
February	26,439	February	44,704
March	25,545	March	62,381
April	23,694	April	47,280
May	25,209	May	49,980
June	17,478		
July	16,393		
August	21,906		
September	20,046		
October	28,029		
November	35,069		
December	31,092		

During January, 1934, approximately 13 per cent of the families receiving direct and work relief also received medical care. From this high point, the number of medical orders decreased during the spring and summer, reaching a low point in July, but increased again with the advent of colder weather. The number of orders issued each month since January, 1935, has been relatively higher than during the corresponding months of 1934. This increase is apparently due to the fact that relief families are becoming more conscious of the scope of the medical program.

An analysis of 5,149 medical orders issued in Philadelphia County from October, 1934, to January, 1935, shows that the pronounced increase in the proportion of cases receiving medical care during the fall and winter months was due to seasonal upper respiratory diseases. The number of medical orders covering upper respiratory cases issued during October amounted to 53 per cent of the total number of orders issued in Philadelphia County. This percentage increased to 62 during November and to 73 in December but showed a slight recession in January, dropping to 68 per cent.

The volume of orders issued in Philadelphia for the care of upper respiratory diseases and other ailments over the four-month period is shown in the following tabulation.

Type of Ailment	Number of Orders	Per Cent
Acute upper respiratory	3,385	65.7
Cardic - vascular	249	4.8
Rheumatic	128	2.5
Obstetrical	70	1.4
*All other	1,317	25.6
Total	5,149	100.0

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* Includes injuries, gastro-intestinal, nephritis and other general complaints.

WORK RELIEF

Fewer Active Projects. Expenditures for the work relief program during the calendar month of May amounted to $3,581,874.04,* or 18.3 per cent of the total expenditures (Table 4).

During the last week of May, there were 1,185 projects employing 40,080 persons (including non-relief) in operation, as compared with 1,476 projects employing 48,437 persons during the corresponding week in April. The average number of persons working during May, however, was somewhat larger than during April.

Types of Projects. A survey made last year showed that approximately 37 per cent of the persons receiving relief in Pennsylvania were unskilled laborers. An additional 40 per cent of the relief population had formerly engaged in work of a skilled or semi-skilled nature. The remaining 23 per cent consisted of persons once employed in professional, clerical and other non-manual occupations.

Under the Work Relief Program, projects are designed to provide relief employables with the type of work which by reason of training or experience they are able to perform.

Public property projects during the week ending June 1 employed 33,715 persons (Table 6) and comprised 83.1 per cent of the total man hours worked during the five week period (April 29 through June 1) reported in Table 7.

Non-manual workers were employed on arts and research projects and also on public welfare, health and recreational projects. The number of man hours of work provided by these two groups of projects amounted to 14.8 per cent of the May total.

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* It should be noted that this expenditure, for a calendar month period, had no direct relation to the work relief statistics in Tables 6 and 7, which deal with periods of one and five weeks respectively.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPES OF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1935

		Number of Persons Working on				
Counties	Number of Active Projects	All Projects	Public Property Projects	Arts and Research Projects	Welfare, Health & Recreation Projects	All Other Projects
TOTAL	1,185	40,080	33,715	4,235	1,443	687
Adams	4	37	35	-	2	-
Allegheny	136	6,857	5,762	921	131	43
Armstrong	11	242	212	-	30	-
Beaver	28	644	603	21	16	4
Bedford	6	247	239	5	3	-
Berks	45	2,099	2,012	59	14	14
Blair	7	231	213	6	12	-
Bradford	2	11	-	-	11	-
Bucks	12	324	272	47	5	-
Butler	12	314	284	21	9	-
Cambria	42	1,260	1,195	22	27	16
Cameron	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	15	312	278	23	11	-
Centre	8	80	51	15	4	10
Chester	9	190	105	26	20	39
Clarion	9	135	129	1	5	-
Clearfield	9	266	258	-	8	-
Clinton	7	166	135	5	26	-
Columbia	6	91	82	7	2	-
Crawford	10	170	141	17	12	-
Cumberland	11	199	151	17	2	29
Dauphin	31	818	550	92	41	135
Delaware	19	607	459	94	54	-
Elk	2	8	-	-	8	-
Erie	20	889	853	24	11	1
Fayette	29	785	683	38	48	16
Forest	2	4	-	-	4	-
Franklin	9	111	80	17	10	4
Fulton	1	1	-	-	1	-
Greene	6	97	93	1	3	-
Huntingdon	6	99	197	-	2	-
Indiana	11	236	184	2	50	-
Jefferson	17	505	463	2	40	-

TABLE 6 (Continued)

NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPES OF PROJECTS
WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1935

Counties	Number of Active Projects	Number of Persons Working on All Projects	Public Property Projects	Arts and Research Projects	Welfare, Health & Recreation Projects	All Other Projects
Juniata	7	40	38	1	1	-
Lackawanna	50	1,261	1,067	138	35	21
Lancaster	13	254	228	9	12	5
Lawrence	22	523	428	83	8	4
Lebanon	12	292	259	25	8	-
Lehigh	31	1,282	1,176	51	8	47
Luzerne	47	2,040	1,905	95	31	9
Lycoming	16	436	374	49	7	6
McKean	4	76	71	-	5	-
Mercer	7	147	119	13	15	-
Mifflin	9	174	157	-	17	-
Monroe	13	303	260	32	11	-
Montgomery	13	537	463	42	32	-
Montour	1	2	-	-	2	-
Northampton	34	937	826	79	32	-
Northumberland	16	246	190	23	33	-
Perry	6	63	61	-	2	-
Philadelphia	127	5,899	4,240	1,178	264	217
Pike	3	9	-	7	2	-
Potter	1	4	-	-	4	-
Schuylkill	51	2,117	1,882	80	30	25
Snyder	7	118	118	-	-	-
Somerset	23	591	495	45	44	7
Sullivan	2	23	20	3	-	-
Susquehanna	7	40	37	1	2	-
Tioga	10	112	98	-	6	8
Union	3	40	39	-	1	-
Venango	16	336	-	288	12	8
Warren	3	14	-	2	12	-
Washington	30	700	639	31	22	8
Wayne	3	4	1	-	3	-
Westmoreland	25	794	669	-	123	2
Wyoming	5	44	36	6	2	-
York	12	1,832	1,798	7	27	-
State-Wide	14	755	14	724	8	9

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
APRIL 29 THROUGH JUNE 1, 1935

Types of Projects	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS	5,754,425	100.0
PUBLIC PROPERTY - TOTAL	4,779,121	83.1
New Construction - Total	2,675,397	46.5
Roads, streets, etc.	835,569	14.5
Sewers, drainage and sanitation	614,111	10.7
Waterways and flood control	502,900	8.7
Recreational facilities	474,758	8.3
Public utilities	167,120	2.9
Public buildings, schools, etc.	69,904	1.2
Bridges and grade crossings	11,035	0.2
Repair and Reconstruction - Total	1,239,552	21.5
Roads, streets, etc.	571,170	9.9
Public buildings, schools, etc.	414,916	7.2
Waterways and flood control	82,323	1.4
Recreational facilities	74,224	1.3
Public utilities	48,332	0.8
Sewers, drainage and sanitation	38,198	0.7
Bridges and grade crossings	10,389	0.2
Landscaping and Grading - Total	724,908	12.6
Parks	473,878	8.2
Landscaping	155,240	2.7
All other	95,790	1.7
Eradication and Control Projects - Total	67,042	1.2
Conservation Projects - Total	20,921	0.4

TABLE 7 (Continued

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
APRIL 29 THROUGH JUNE 1, 1935

Types of Projects	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
ARTS AND RESEARCH - TOTAL	618,719	10.7
Research and special surveys	308,025	5.4
Records and clerical work	254,200	4.4
Music	29,939	.4
Public works of art	6,606	.1
Library and museum	6,277	.1
All other	13,672	.3
PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATIONAL - TOTAL	237,399	4.1
Reemployment service	167,915	2.9
Mine sealing	28,955	0.5
Better Housing Division of F. H. A.	17,140	0.3
Health campaigns	15,321	0.3
All other	8,068	0.1
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	107,410	1.9
Household goods	53,643	.9
Clothing	31,932	.6
Food, canning and preserving	16,935	.3
Garden products	4,900	.1
TOOL AND EQUIPMENT - TOTAL	10,643	.2
PLANNING - TOTAL	1,133	*

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* Less than one twentieth of one per cent.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The special relief programs operating in Pennsylvania during May included relief of homeless and transients, emergency education, college student aid, relief of unemployed veterans, rural rehabilitation, commodity purchases and processing, aid to self-help cooperatives, transportation of stranded population, and assistance to the State Emergency Child Health Committee.

Expenditures for these programs during May amounted to $699,038.28 or 3.6 per cent of the total expenditures for unemployment relief (Table 4). Expenditures for emergency education and college student aid decreased from April to May. All other programs, however, showed a rise, the largest increases being $83,086.79 for relief of transients and homeless and $42,913.39 for rural rehabilitation.

Homeless and Transients. Total registrations in the various transient centers throughout the United States showed a marked increase during March and further increases during April and May. In Pennsylvania, however, the number of persons registered during May (35,003) was 2,542 more than the number in April but 1,126 less than the number in March.

Severe weather, difficult travel and a lack of employment opportunities increased the population of Pennsylvania's transient camps and shelters during the winter months. With the approach of warm weather this transient population showed a marked decrease, many of the men resuming their wandering in search of employment. The mid-monthly census in May (see Table 8) showed only 11,182 persons in these camps and shelters as compared with an average of more than 16,000 during December, January and February.

The 7.8 per cent increase in the number of persons aided during May was accompanied by an increase of $19,964.42, or 11.1 per cent, in expenditures for transient relief. Outlay for plant and equipment totaled $85,524.88, which was in increase of $63,122.37 over the previous month.

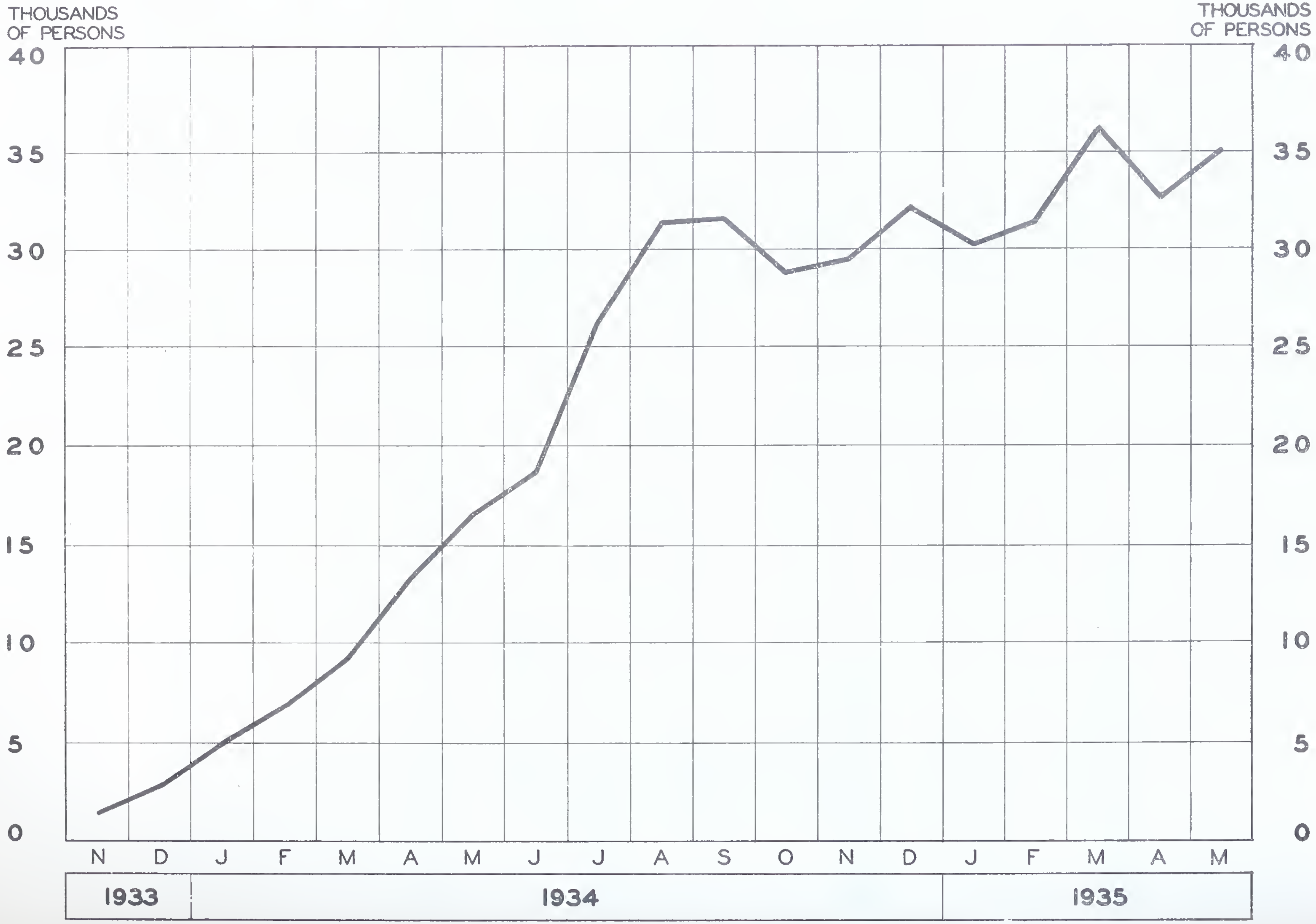
TABLE 8

NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENT RECEIVING RELIEF, AND COST OF PROGRAM MAY AND APRIL, 1935

Items	May	April
Number at Mid-monthly Census		
Cases - total	9,413	11,061
Family	836	819
Non-family	8,577	10,242
Persons - total	11,182	13,166
Family	2,605	2,924
Non-family	8,577	10,242
Number During Month		
Cases - total	31,898	29,412
Family	1,258	1,227
Non-family	30,640	28,185
Persons - total	35,003	32,461
Family	4,363	4,276
Non-family	30,640	28,185
Expenditures		
Total	$ 285,116.70	$ 202,029.91
Relief in kind	176,438.44	160,114.90
Relief in cash	23,153.38	19,512.50
Plant and equipment	85,524.88	22,402.51

NUMBER OF HOMELESS & TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF

NOVEMBER 1933 — MAY 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

College Student Aid. All but seven of the colleges and universities accredited by the State Council of Education were included among the 72 institutions of higher learning participating in the college student aid program during May. Part-time employment in the various fields of activity provided by the program (Table 9) enabled 2,564 freshmen and 3,552 upper classmen to earn a total of $83,441.55 during the month. Monthly earnings per student ranged from $10.00 to $20.00, averaging $13.72 for the 4,238 men students and $13.46 for the 1,878 women students.

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF COLLEGE STUDENTS AIDED, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
MAY AND APRIL, 1935

Types of Projects	Number of Students	
	May	April
GRAND TOTAL	6,116	6,313
Intra-mural (College Projects) - Total	5,726	5,911
Clerical and office	1,994	2,039
Research assistance	944	977
Laboratory assistance	773	807
Library and museum	652	666
Maintenance	497	298
Reading and grading papers	214	221
Landscaping	211	212
Construction	104	131
Statistical	50	109
Publication	74	102
All other	213	349
Extra-mural (Community Projects) - Total	390	402
Recreation	150	119
Education	81	114
Health and welfare	60	62
All other	99	107

Emergency Education. A further curtailment of emergency education work during May resulted in the closing of a number of projects and a decrease of 485, or 18.4 per cent, in the number of teachers employed. Total expenditures for the program, during May decreased $34,979.93, or 17.2 per cent, from the April total of $203,948.79.

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS AIDED UNDER EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM, WITH EXPENDITURES, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS
MAY, 1935

Types of Projects	Teachers Employed	Pupils	Expenditures
Total	2,149	336,523	$ 168,968.86
General adult	1,103	180,263	84,789.32
Nursery schools	162	3,194	13,964.04
Vocational rehabilitation	111	240	7,090.83
Vocational training	87	7,805	6,680.56
Parent education	83	8,207	6,111.38
Literacy classes	81	11,820	4,588.95
Workers' education	25	5,994	2,811.32
All other	497	119,000	42,932.46

Classes in general adult education gave employment to 51.3 per cent of the teachers employed under the emergency education program and made up 53.6 per cent of the total enrollment during May. These classes are providing instruction in mathematics, general science, history, psychology, economics, hygiene, languages, and many other subjects. Recreational centers and classes in physical education are doing much to preserve the health and morale of the unemployed while classes in music, art, literature,drama and public speaking are providing new avenues of enjoyment, culture and self expression.

Classes in vocational education are helping to solve the problems of maladjustment by training adults for work to which they are better adapted and in the performance of which they will receive greater satisfaction.

In vocational rehabilitation, aid has been given to hundreds of handicapped persons, many of whom have become self-supporting. During May, 240 persons were receiving training or being fitted with necessary artificial appliances.

More than 3,000 children of needy parents received care and training in nursery schools, while 8,207 parents were studying home and child problems under the direction of 83 trained teachers.

Literacy classes are designed to serve three types of illiterate: (a) the illiterate negro, (b) immigrants seeking naturalization, and (c) the foreign-born mothers. Many immigrants have received their first or second naturalization papers as a result of these classes. Over 2,000 were enrolled in English and citizenship classes during May. Home classes for foreign-born mothers had an enrollment of nearly 4,000. In these classes the immigrant mother has the opportunity to learn the American life which her husband and children learn at work and at school.

Civilian Conservation Corps. Pennsylvania is playing an important part in the National Emergency Conservation Work Program, having the second largest number of enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the second largest number of CCC Camps of any State in the Union.

Since the program was inaugurated in April, 1933, up to and including the enrollment recently completed in April, 1935, a total of 56,400 unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25 have been inducted into the CCC service. These young men were selected from families already on emergency relief rolls or taken from families that soon would be eligible for relief.

The quota assigned to Pennsylvania for the April, 1933, enrollment was 19,500 (Table 11). Of this number 18,200 were junior enrollees, and 1,300 were experienced men including foresters, cooks, radio operators, etc. Enlistment was for a period of 6 months with the privilege of one reenlistment. At the end of the first six months, over 50 per cent of the original enrollment reenlisted. Since April, 1934, replacements necessary to restore the basic state quota to full strength have been enrolled every three months.

TABLE 11

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ENROLLMENTS
APRIL, 1933 - APRIL, 1935

Date of Enrollment	Number of Junior Enrollees	Number of Local Experienced Men	Total Number of Enrollees
April, 1933	18,200	1,300	19,500
October, 1933	8,562	40	8,602
April, 1934	6,824	692	7,516
July, 1934	7,142	312	7,454
October, 1934	6,865	346	7,211
January, 1935	2,674	117	2,791
April, 1935	6,133	60	6,193

At the present time there are 95 CCC camps in Pennsylvania, most of which are located in state forests or on state game preserves. Several camps, however, have been assigned to certain specific projects such as the building of state parks, prevention of soil erosion, and gypsy moth extermination.

Since the beginning of the program it is estimated that approximately $12,000,000 in cash has been paid to the dependents of CCC enrollees in Pennsylvania.

COUNTY AND AREA TRENDS

Additional Counties Report Decreases. The recessional movement in relief population which began during March, when 25 of the 67 counties reported decreases, continued through May with 52 counties reporting decreases. The largest percentage decrease occurred in Monroe County, where the average number of relief dependents was 20.7 per cent less in May than in April. Other counties reporting a substantial shrinkage in the number of persons registered on their relief rolls were Pike, Adams, Bradford, Potter and Susquehanna (15 to 16 per cent); Northampton, Montgomery and Forest (14 to 15 per cent); Perry (13.7 per cent); Cumberland (12.4 per cent); York, Delaware, Montour, Lebanon and Wayne (10.5 to 11.5 per cent).

Of these 16 counties with marked decreases in relief loads, 9 are primarily agricultural and 7 (Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, York, Cumberland, Montour and Lebanon) are primarily manufacturing, indicating some seasonal improvement in the employment offered by both industries.

In 9 of the 15 counties reporting larger average relief populations in May the mining of coal is the chief means of livelihood for wage earners. Despite increases in the relief rolls of most of the coal-mining counties, some improvement was evident in the anthracite area of the state, in contrast to the bituminous area.

The average number of persons receiving relief during April in the 7 bituminous counties -- Clearfield, Indiana, Fayette, Greene, Armstrong, Jefferson and Somerset -- was 144,074. In May, the average was 150,390, or 4.4 per cent larger. On the other hand, in the 5 anthracite counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Northumberland and Carbon, the average relief population decreased from 289,507 in April to 286,241 in May, which was a percentage decline of 1.1 per cent. Both areas had approximately 24 per cent of their general populations on relief rolls during May. Chart 4 shows the relative sizes of relief and non-relief population in the 67 counties during the month.

TABLE 12

CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES MAY, 1935

	Average Number During Month			Expenditures	
Counties	Cases	Persons	Per Cent of Population	Direct Relief	Work Relief
Adams	675	3,541	9.5	$ 15,186.97	$ 2,147.42
Allegheny	81,685	277,974	20.2	2,829,620.36	614,615.47
Armstrong	2,613	10,881	13.7	60,953.14	13,115.17
Beaver	6,441	22,525	15.1	159,471.76	60,478.96
Bedford	2,297	9,958	26.7	43,895.86	19,518.28
Berks	6,576	24,337	10.5	136,494.34	161,254.19
Blair	4,873	20,224	14.5	107,166.20	39,548.39
Bradford	1,027	4,507	9.2	24,634.78	1,296.37
Bucks	2,027	8,907	9.2	53,754.87	29,382.53
Butler	3,146	13,606	16.9	95,727.65	14,116.94
Cambria	8,665	36,223	17.8	208,231.63	113,345.49
Cameron	150	613	11.6	4,186.59	-
Carbon	3,043	14,138	22.3	79,256.21	29,733.29
Centre	2,104	9,368	20.2	53,532.39	11,008.91
Chester	2,820	12,604	10.0	79,555.62	15,893.27
Clarion	1,252	5,191	15.0	28,602.68	10,678.89
Clearfield	6,281	28,379	32.7	164,801.02	31,426.38
Clinton	1,496	6,366	19.7	45,726.23	12,756.18
Columbia	3,019	14,929	30.6	102,221.31	7,456.97
Crawford	2,198	9,100	14.4	38,025.44	19,453.31
Cumberland	2,019	8,694	12.7	42,855.07	16,704.34
Dauphin	6,339	24,834	15.0	142,358.91	153,788.29
Delaware	6,151	24,580	8.8	191,161.29	52,428.29
Elk	1,041	4,434	13.3	28,129.13	3,210.68
Erie	7,698	29,415	16.8	181,290.48	69,594.44
Fayette	13,993	56,109	28.3	435,013.24	74,316.68
Forest	195	872	16.8	4,827.17	734.56
Franklin	2,108	9,349	14.4	44,876.51	8,592.65
Fulton	509	2,427	26.3	9,667.82	149.39
Greene	2,121	8,896	21.3	58,269.21	10,311.33
Huntingdon	2,236	8,726	22.4	50,353.22	17,713.28
Indiana	3,505	16,156	21.4	93,650.20	15,112.13
Jefferson	2,488	11,126	21.3	65,651.48	19,462.24
Juniata	641	2,979	20.8	16,053.67	3,186.08
Lackawanna	17,881	74,271	23.9	507,446.15	109,431.13

TABLE 12 (Continued)

CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES
MAY, 1935

Counties	Average Number During Month		Per Cent of Population	Expenditures	
	Cases	Persons		Direct Relief	Work Relief
Lancaster	6,101	22,411	11.4	$ 140,455.66	$ 24,352.41
Lawrence	5,673	21,441	22.0	182,288.16	39,265.51
Lebanon	1,598	6,644	9.9	49,069.79	10,600.55
Lehigh	7,281	27,284	15.8	163,971.75	109,899.72
Luzerne	25,938	110,683	24.9	936,007.70	199,525.27
Lycoming	4,685	18,026	19.3	137,507.96	29,331.18
McKean	1,415	5,838	10.6	38,033.48	5,825.43
Mercer	4,372	17,160	17.3	135,926.62	21,194.20
Mifflin	1,388	6,147	15.2	41,485.91	14,072.87
Monroe	970	4,101	14.5	18,310.16	23,324.59
Montgomery	5,039	21,731	8.2	140,455.01	58,151.00
Montour	764	3,704	25.5	22,617.34	209.28
Northampton	6,936	27,462	16.2	165,110.51	85,006.35
Northumberland	6,948	31,657	24.6	240,057.44	28,940.02
Perry	664	3,102	14.3	18,310.26	4,215.45
Philadelphia	103,065	329,643	16.9	3,632,848.86	562,607.93
Pike	145	684	9.1	3,996.52	877.11
Potter	806	3,231	18.5	18,752.98	3,305.47
Schuylkill	13,910	55,492	23.6	351,988.36	180,967.92
Snyder	955	4,840	25.7	26,244.40	9,006.16
Somerset	4,385	18,843	23.3	90,338.46	66,819.28
Sullivan	293	1,374	18.3	5,957.00	1,740.39
Susquehanna	1,236	5,062	15.0	32,584.29	3,308.57
Tioga	829	3,536	11.1	20,499.90	4,145.90
Union	766	3,643	20.9	20,889.93	3,944.07
Venango	3,341	13,639	21.6	75,954.93	46,679.35
Warren	1,588	6,584	15.9	40,581.41	3,599.74
Washington	7,508	30,596	14.9	183,319.37	69,196.93
Wayne	837	3,749	13.2	25,349.88	3,483.05
Westmoreland	11,539	47,240	16.0	330,476.95	65,884.72
Wyoming	713	3,009	19.4	17,898.71	3,388.46
York	4,124	16,526	9.9	53,904.57	137,043.24
State-Wide	-	-	-	10,904.21	-
Totals	447,125	1,691,316	17.6	$13,574,667.08	$ 3,581,874.04

Expenditures. Total expenditures for unemployment relief increased from April to May in only three local administrative units. Increases in Philadelphia and Beaver Counties reflected larger expenditures for work relief while the increase in Luzerne County was largely the result of a larger case load.

Work relief expenditures decreased in 41 of the 67 counties despite the fact that in the state as a whole there was a slight increase. The 23 order-writing days in May as compared with only 22 in April tended to increase direct relief expenditures although only 10 counties reported actual increases.

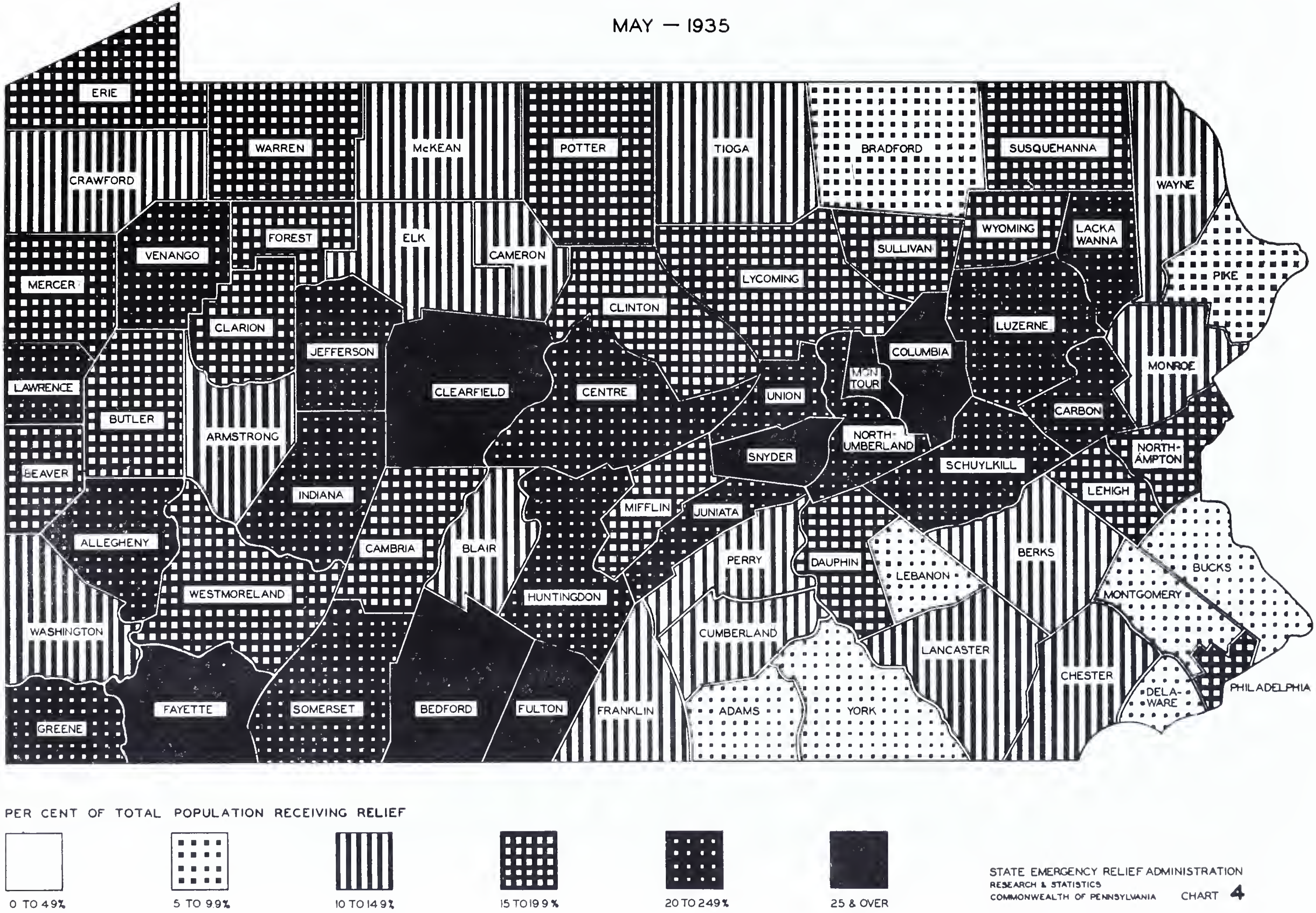
TABLE 13

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS
MAY, 1935

County Administrative Unit	Total Expenditures including Administration	Area Administrative Unit	Total Expenditures including Administration
Total	$ 19,610,305.53	State-Wide	$ 1,098,628.85
Allegheny	3,699,446.93	Area No. 1	504,603.62
Beaver	241,356.79	Area No. 2	277,337.14
Bedford	71,051.97	Area No. 3	83,601.80
Berks	323,245.34	Area No. 4	163,448.89
Blair	162,433.56	Area No. 5	105,705.58
Cambria	348,477.14	Area No. 6	691,722.95
Chester	106,869.59	Area No. 7	290,985.72
Delaware	266,522.50	Area No. 8	190,336.79
Fayette	554,264.78	Area No. 9	141,988.08
Lackawanna	662,787.71	Area No. 10	532,287.72
Lancaster	184,869.44	Area No. 11	300,762.12
Luzerne	1,196,288.88	Area No. 12	352,477.92
Philadelphia	4,409,104.42	Area No. 13	342,763.89
Potter	25,429.56	Area No. 14	162,486.16
Schuylkill	573,519.81	Area No. 15	412,103.37
Somerset	175,028.22	Area No. 16	315,282.45
Westmoreland	437,096.84		
York	205,989.00		

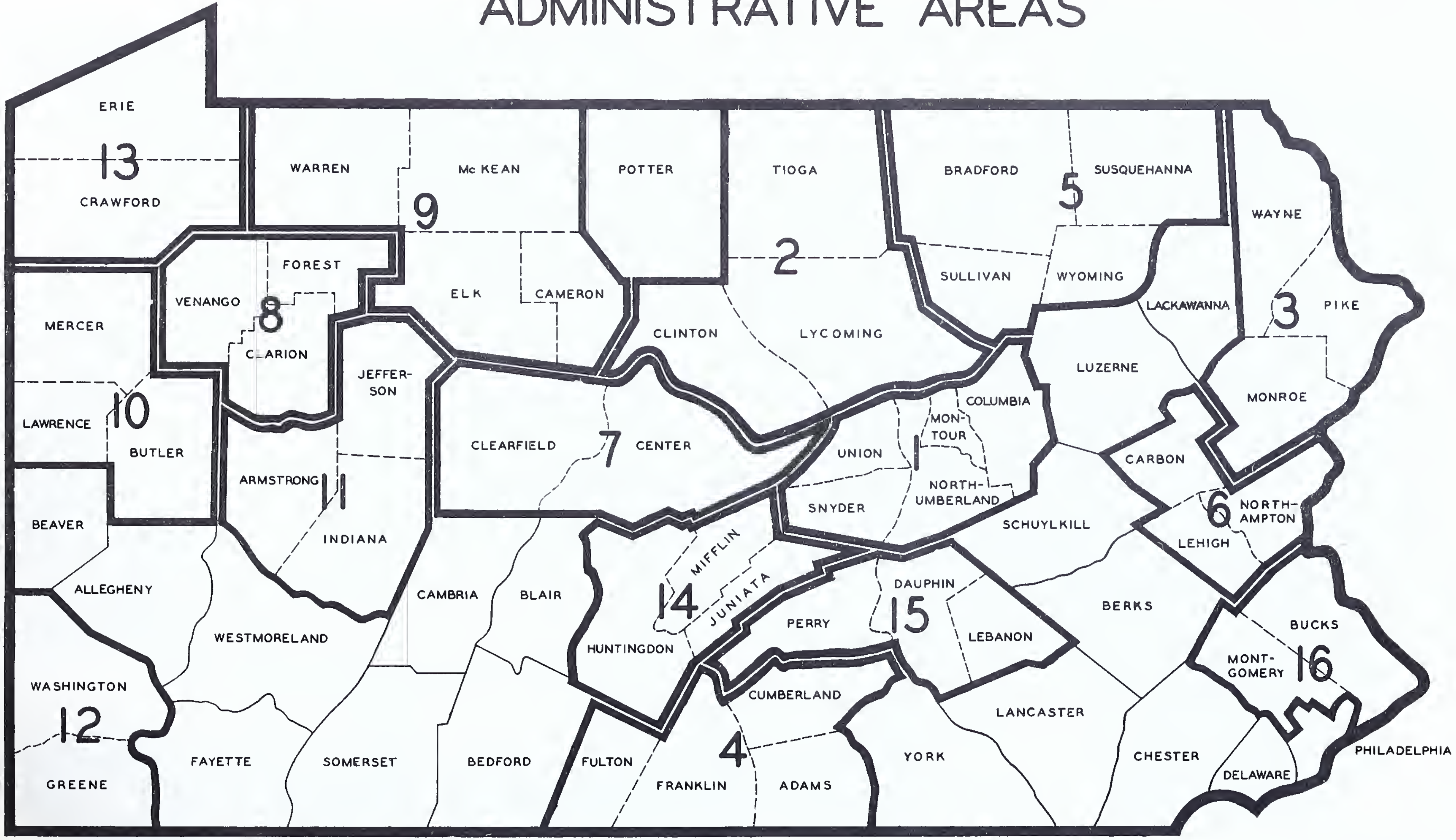
PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF

MAY — 1935


ERIE
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKA WANNA
PIKE
VENANGO
MERCER
CLINTON
LUZERNE
CLARION
JEFFERSON
COLUMBIA
MONROE
LAWRENCE
CLEARFIELD
CENTRE
UNION
MON TOUR
CARBON
BUTLER
ARMSTRONG
NORTH-UMBERLAND
SNYDER
SCHUYLKILL
NORTH-AMPTON
BEAVER
INDIANA
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
LEHIGH
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
PERRY
DAUPHIN
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
MONTGOMERY
WASHINGTON
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
CHESTER
PHILADELPHIA
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
DELA-WARE
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF
0 TO 4.9%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25 & OVER

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
CHART 4

PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS


ERIE
13
CRAWFORD
WARREN
McKEAN
9
POTTER
TIOGA
2
BRADFORD
5
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
3
PIKE
MERCER
VENANGO
FOREST
8
CLARION
ELK
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKAWANNA
LUZERNE
MONROE
LAWRENCE
10
BUTLER
JEFFERSON
CLEARFIELD
7
CENTER
UNION
1
MONTOUR
COLUMBIA
NORTHUMBERLAND
SNYDER
CARBON
6
NORTHAMPTON
LEHIGH
SCHUYLKILL
BEAVER
ARMSTRONG
11
INDIANA
ALLEGHENY
WESTMORELAND
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
MIFFLIN
JUNIATA
14
HUNTINGDON
PERRY
DAUPHIN
15
LEBANON
BERKS
BUCKS
MONTGOMERY
16
WASHINGTON
12
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
4
ADAMS
CUMBERLAND
YORK
LANCASTER
CHESTER
DELAWARE
PHILADELPHIA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
CHART 5

MISS ELEANOR WELLS,CATALOGUER,
119 EDUCATION BLDG.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA
ONTHLY RELIEF BULLETIN

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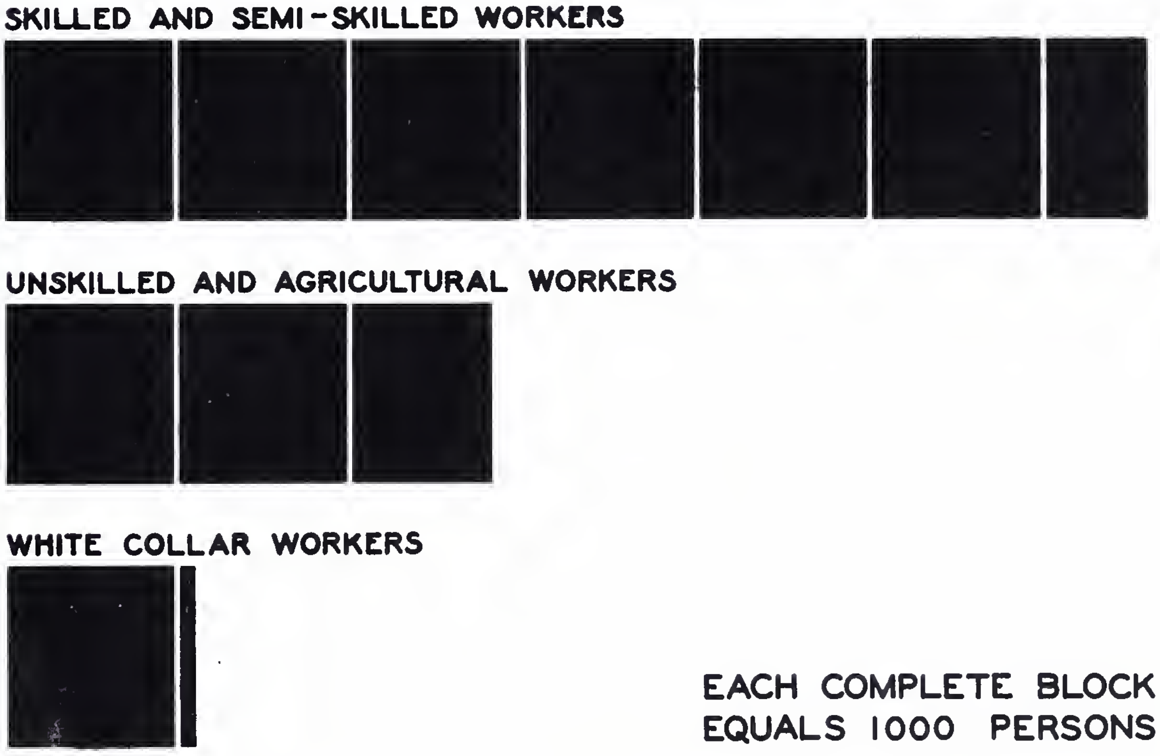
OCCUPATIONS OF TRANSIENTS



EACH COMPLETE BLOCK
EQUALS 1000 PERSONS

SEE – TOPIC OF THE MONTH – PAGE 26

ATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
SION OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS

P257
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JUNE 1935
VOLUME I NUMBER 10

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REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Industry. June employment in Pennsylvania industries was 1.1 per cent greater than in May, according to the monthly survey conducted by the State Department of Labor and Industry.

This improvement was accompanied by gains of 3.2 per cent in payrolls and 4.9 per cent in employee hours. The approximate total of 788,000 workers, reported by representative firms in all industries, received an average wage of $22.13 the week ending June 15, as compared with an average wage of $21.49 for the week ending May 15.

A slight decline was apparent in the manufacturing group of industries, in contrast to marked employment and payroll gains in the non-manufacturing group. Bituminous coal mining, stimulated by the possibility of a strike shut-down, showed the largest advance among individual industries, the June aggregate payroll being 43.9 per cent higher than in May. Anthracite coal mining also registered a substantial percentage gain. The only employment decline in excess of one per cent was reported by the textile and clothing industry, with 3.5 per cent less employment and 5.4 per cent lower aggregate payrolls.

Relief. June relief rolls declined in 53 of the 67 counties. This reduction may be attributed largely to bettered industrial conditions, particularly in the distressed coal mining areas of the State; to some pick-up in seasonal employment; and to the dropping of relief cases where employable members failed to register at employment offices.

An average of 1,649,386 persons received direct and work relief during the month - a number equal to 17.1 per cent of Pennsylvania's 1930 population. This was approximately 42,000 less than the average number of relief recipients in May and 89,000 less than the average in April, when the 1935 seasonal peak was reached.

In addition to the general unemployment relief program, the Relief Administration conducted special programs in June which aided 30,792 transients and homeless persons, 3,254 college students and 1,676 teachers.

Total expenditures for all June relief activities, including administration, amounted to $16,868,304.47. This was a decrease of $2,742,001.06, or 14.0 per cent, from the May total and compares favorably with a decrease of 9.8 per cent in relief costs reported by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the United States as a whole.

Unemployment. State Employment Offices and the National Reemployment Service reported a total of 1,189,205 unemployed Pennsylvanians (including relief clients) registered for employment in June. The fact that this number was 103,352, or 9.5 per cent, larger than the number in May may be attributed primarily to strict enforcement of the ruling requiring employable persons on the relief rolls to register for employment classification.

Active applications and placements handled by both agencies in June and May were as follows:

	June	May
Active applications	1,189,205	1,085,853
Placements during month - total	29,093	29,848
On work relief projects	18,906	17,297
On P.W.A. projects	6,317	6,995
In private industry	3,870	5,556

Of the 29,093 placements made in June, placements on work relief projects constituted 65 per cent; placements on P.W.A. projects, 21.7 per cent; and placements in private industry only 13.3 per cent.

CASE LOAD

Trend of Relief. As in May, each week in June brought an appreciable decline in the number of cases (families and non-family individuals) receiving relief in Pennsylvania.

Between the beginning and the end of the month the combined direct and work relief case load for the State decreased from 441,248 to 433,560 - a net drop of 7,688 cases, or 1.1 per cent. The corresponding decrease in the number of persons on the relief rolls was approximately 37,000.

In comparison with the month of May (see Tables 1 and 2) the June trend of relief showed:

> An average of 1,649,386 persons receiving relief, which was a decrease of 41,930, or 2.5 per cent.
>
> An average of 433,560 direct and work relief cases, which was a decrease of 10,231, or 2.3 per cent.
>
> A weekly average of 12,994 relief applications, which was a decrease of 2,025, or 14 per cent.

The weekly average number of applications in June was the lowest since August, 1934. Approximately 55 per cent of the applications came from former relief clients, many of whom had been dropped from the rolls while temporarily employed. More than two thirds of the cases opened during the month had received relief at some previous time, the weekly average being 6,449 cases of this type in contrast to only 3,189 new cases.

Direct and Work Relief. The number of cases on the work relief rolls remained fairly steady during June, ranging from 40,975 the first week to 42,817 the final week of the month. The average was 41,801 cases - a decrease of 3,577, or 7.9 per cent, from the average in May.

Direct relief cases, outnumbering work relief cases approximately nine to one, averaged 395,093, or 6,654 cases (1.7 per cent) less than in May.

TABLE 1

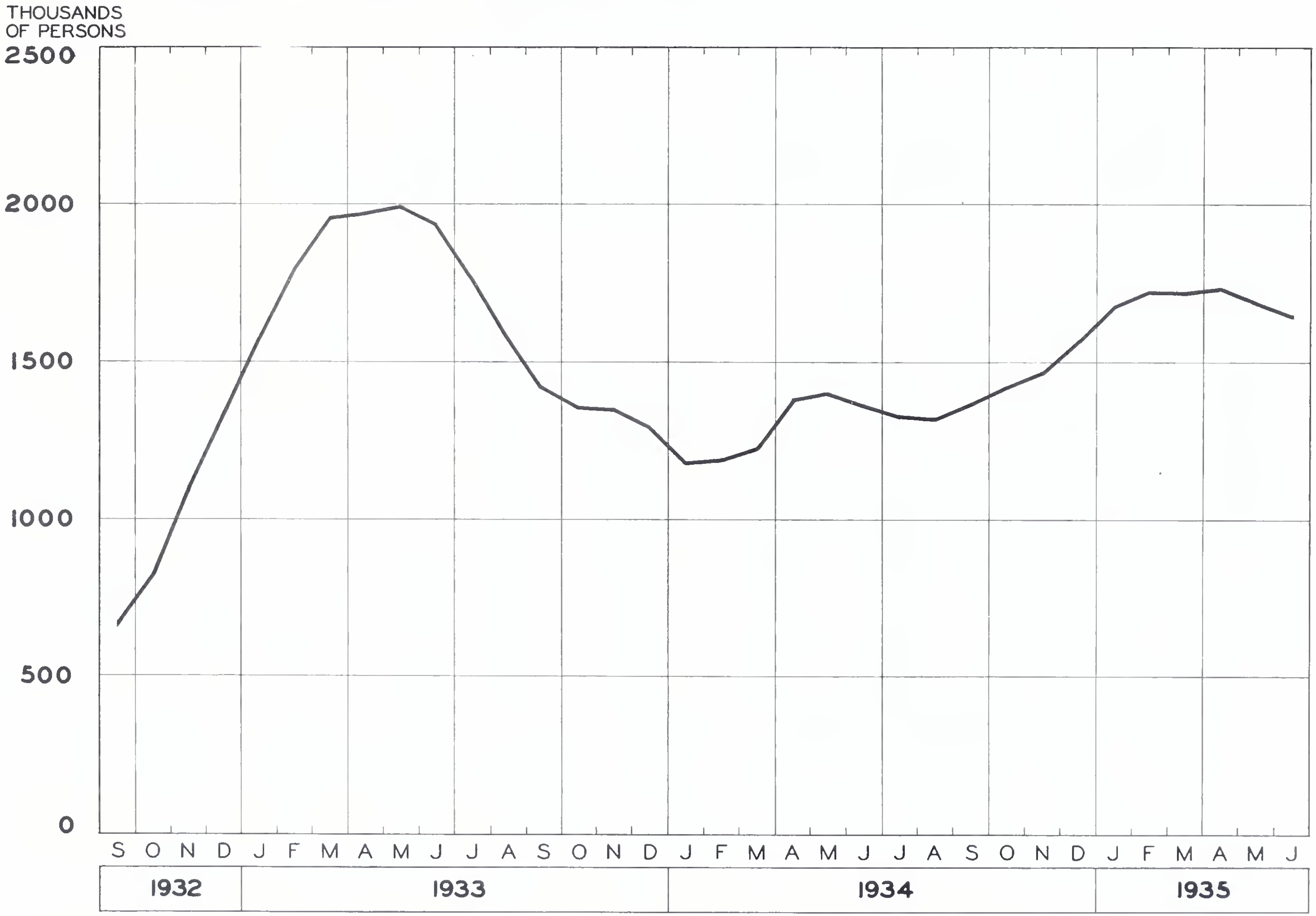
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES AND PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF, BY MONTHS SEPTEMBER, 1932 - JUNE, 1935

Month and Year	Average Number During Month		Average No. of Persons per Case
	Cases	Persons	
September, 1932	146,959	676,011	4.6
October	180,417	829,918	4.6
November	240,008	1,104,036	4.6
December	292,617	1,346,038	4.6
January, 1933	343,011	1,577,851	4.6
February	391,163	1,799,350	4.6
March	426,216	1,960,610	4.6
April	440,819	1,975,135	4.5
May	449,743	1,998,426	4.4
June	443,709	1,940,085	4.4
July	412,569	1,773,089	4.3
August	366,856	1,576,840	4.3
September	328,638	1,422,717	4.3
October	319,885	1,361,223	4.3
November	324,780*	1,352,638*	4.2
December	311,615*	1,298,558*	4.2
January, 1934	288,136*	1,183,240*	4.1
February	295,500*	1,191,449*	4.0
March	304,566*	1,230,595*	4.0
April	343,995	1,386,300	4.0
May	348,960	1,406,955	4.0
June	341,342	1,365,970	4.0
July	334,903	1,335,469	4.0
August	334,096	1,325,983	4.0
September	345,716	1,372,876	4.0
October	360,036	1,425,255	4.0
November	373,441	1,470,232	3.9
December	401,437	1,570,945	3.9
January, 1935	431,975	1,678,377	3.9
February	450,859	1,728,286	3.8
March	455,343	1,727,192	3.8
April	459,121	1,738,307	3.8
May	447,125	1,691,316	3.8
June	436,894	1,649,386	3.8

* Employment provided by C.W.A. activities during these months reduced the number of cases receiving relief.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING DIRECT AND WORK RELIEF

SEPTEMBER, 1932 -- JUNE, 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMOWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART I

TABLE 2

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CASE STATISTICS
JUNE AND MAY, 1935

Item	June 1935	May 1935
Number of cases at beginning of month	441,248	457,115
Direct relief	399,037	411,883
Work relief	42,211	45,232
Number of cases at end of month	433,560	441,248
Direct relief	390,743	399,037
Work relief	42,817	42,211
Average number of cases during month	436,894	447,125
Direct relief	395,093	401,747
Work relief	41,801	45,378
Number of different cases during month	467,737*	492,274*
Direct relief	434,919	458,328
Work relief	53,321	59,454
Average number of relief applications per week	12,994	14,019
From new cases	5,794	5,081
From former relief cases	7,200	8,938
Average number of cases opened per week	9,638	9,818
New cases	3,189	3,403
Former relief cases	6,449	6,415
Average number of cases closed per week	11,560	12,991
Direct relief	10,810	12,121
Work relief	750	870

* Cases receiving both Direct and Work Relief during the month are counted only once in the total.

Turnover. Table 3 shows the continuous turnover in unemployment relief cases during the thirteen-months period: June, 1934, to June, 1935.

Of the 441,248 cases receiving relief at the beginning of June this year, 378,580, or more than 85 per cent, were reinvestigated by home visits during the month. This important phase of relief administration enabled local relief offices to close 46,241 cases and to adjust the grants to many others where changed conditions were disclosed.

Relief applications investigated in June totaled 53,296. Out of this number, 14,743 (approximately 28 per cent) were rejected as ineligible and 38,553 were accepted as new and reopened cases. In May, with a total of 66,221 applications investigated, 17,131 (approximately 26 per cent) were rejected and 49,090 accepted.

TABLE 3

TURNOVER IN RELIEF CASE LOAD, BY MONTHS
JUNE, 1934 - JUNE, 1935

Month	Number of Cases at Beginning of Month	Number of Cases		Number of Relief Applications		
		Reinvestigated	Closed	Investigated	Rejected	Accepted
June	348,977	219,687	55,463	60,044	14,800	45,244
July	338,758	213,131	46,039	59,437	17,587	41,850
August	334,569	241,086	66,046	86,112	22,610	63,502
September	332,025	240,893	36,056	78,917	23,286	55,631
October	351,599	276,802	31,250	63,348	18,079	45,269
November	365,618	256,411	32,525	66,070	19,281	46,789
December	379,882	261,167	31,124	86,388	18,179	68,209
January, 1935	416,967	262,915	27,639	68,563	15,222	53,341
February	442,669	286,870	40,160	60,990	11,304	49,686
March	452,195	376,310	45,608	67,375	15,339	52,036
April	458,623	359,270	43,946	55,793	13,355	42,438
May	457,115	418,826	64,957	66,221	17,131	49,090
June	441,248	378,580	46,241	53,296	14,743	38,553

EXPENDITURES

Short Month. In terms of order-writing days (Monday to Friday inclusive) June ranked with February as one of the two shortest months of the year. For this reason only part of the sharp drop in relief expenditures in June as compared with May (see Chart 2) is attributable to the downward curve in relief case load.

Expenditures for all relief activities during the 20 order-writing days of June totaled $16,868,304.47 (Table 4). This was a decrease of 14.0 per cent, or $2,742,001.06, from the May total of $19,610,305.53 incurred over a period of 23 order-writing days. The elimination of the technical factor in the decline leaves a real decrease, calculated on a per diem basis, of 1.1 per cent.

Types of Expenditures. As shown in Chart 2, there was very little change between May and June in the ratio of expenditures for direct relief and work relief. Decreases in the total costs of these major activities and of special programs and administration were as follows:

	June Decrease
Direct relief	$1,810,998.99, or 13.3 per cent
Work relief	496,423.84, or 13.9 per cent
Special programs	222,670.51, or 31.9 per cent
Administration	211,907.72, or 12.1 per cent

Direct relief continued to account for approximately seventy cents of every dollar expended; work relief, approximately eighteen cents; special programs, approximately three cents; and State-wide and local administration, approximately nine cents.

TABLE 4

EXPENDITURES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FROM STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS
JUNE, 1935

Item	Amount	Per Cent of Total
TOTAL 1/	$ 16,868,304.47	100.0
Direct Relief - Total	11,763,668.09	69.8
Cash 2/	5,267,933.68	
Food 3/	4,762,827.98	
Shoes and clothing	997,868.40	
Shelter	314,879.92	
Medical care 4/	284,306.37	
Fuel	121,727.71	
Water and light	14,258.58	
Thrift gardens 5/	- 134.55	
Work Relief - Total	3,085,450.20	18.3
Wages and salaries	2,967,906.64	
Materials and equipment	117,543.56	
Special Programs - Total	476,367.77	2.8
Homeless and transients	201,959.32	
Emergency education	120,011.88	
Unemployed veterans	72,187.37	
College student aid	35,158.59	
Rural Rehabilitation Corporation	31,827.62	
Processing projects	15,047.62	
Self-help cooperatives	175.37	
Administration	1,542,818.41	9.1

1/ Does not include direct relief granted by local poor boards, mothers' assistance boards and old age assistance boards, nor work relief contributions of $564,561.99 reported by local, State and Federal sponsors of State Emergency Relief Administration work projects.

2/ Direct relief is granted in the form of cash in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties only.

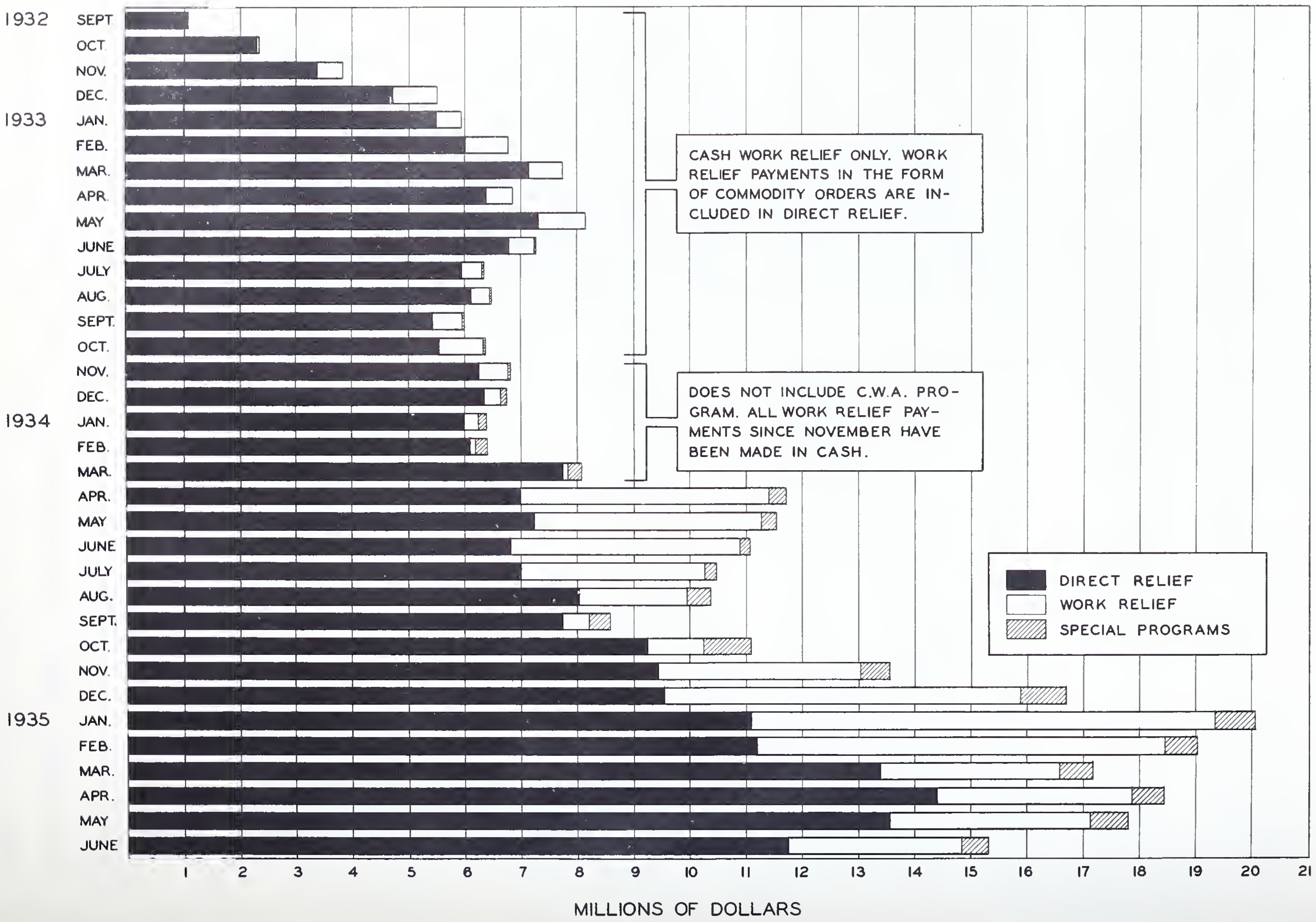
3/ Does not include value of Federal Surplus Food commodities distributed.

4/ Represents value of requisitions passed for payment.

5/ Minus figure reflects cancellations of current and prior commitments in excess of June commitments.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF & SPECIAL PROGRAMS

SEPTEMBER, 1932—JUNE, 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
RESEARCH & STATISTICS
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA CHART 2

DIRECT RELIEF

Net Decrease. The 13.3 per cent decrease in the total cost of direct relief in June was the net result of decreased expenditures for some relief items and increased expenditures for others.

The reduced amounts spent for cash relief in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties and for food orders in the balance of the State accounted for the great bulk of the decline. Influenced largely by the shortness of the month, June cash grants aggregated approximately $1,075,000 less than in May and food relief expenditures fell off approximately $700,000.

Other items involving smaller expenditures were fuel and medical care, with June decreases of $50,638.56 (29.4 per cent) and $89,970.76 (24.0 per cent), respectively. Here a seasonal decline in needs was apparently a contributing factor.

The relief items for which more was expended in June than in May were shelter (rent relief) and shoes and clothing. Both increases may be attributed to gradual expansion of these important and comparatively new programs.

The number of orders for relief items issued in June totaled 3,905,474. The breakdown is shown in Table 5.

Shoes and Clothing. June completed the first half year of the shoe and clothing order system, which was inaugurated in December, 1934. Prior to that time, shoes and clothing were purchased centrally by the S.E.R.A., stored in county warehouses, and distributed directly to relief clients. This unsatisfactory method was displaced by the present system which provides for the issuance of orders of stated value, redeemable at any retail store. Thus the recipients are enabled to exercise a measure of independence in the selection of articles. At the same time, the new method eliminates the hardship and humiliation inherent in any "commissary" plan where desired types and even sizes of apparel may be unavailable.

Shoe and clothing orders issued in June totaled 583,107. This was 48,567 more than in May, and was reflected in a 12 per cent increase in the cost of this category of relief, the June expenditure being $997,868.40 in contrast to $891,247.55 in May. Fifty cents is the maximum allowance for one individual per week.

Shelter. Rent relief costs have been increasing steadily as this program expanded. Begun on an experimental basis in Allegheny County in the spring of 1934, it was extended to the rest of the State in August of last year. Before this time, there had been no provision whatsoever in relief budgets for payment of rent. Clients were left to their own devices to prevent eviction, while landlords with scant hope of collecting back rents continued to bear taxes. Rent relief payments are computed on the basis of current real estate taxes, with an additional sum to provide for water rent and fire insurance costs. Dwellings provided by this program must comply with legal standards of health and sanitation.

Expenditures for this form of relief increased 4.1 per cent in June to $314,879.92 or 1.9 per cent of the total expenditures for the month.

Thrift Gardens. Produce harvested in the thrift gardens during the single month of June could have paid most of the expenses of the program for the entire year. Yet their estimated value of $378,525 was more than doubled in July, when the worth of the harvest totaled approximately $877,000. Still higher figures are expected to represent the crops for August and September, the peak of the season.

Nearly half of the families comprising the June case load participated in the program. The 215,892 gardens were cultivated by 302,540 adults and 120,510 children. Crops derived from the gardens belong to the gardeners; no deductions are made from relief allowances for these additional supplies. Produce in excess of immediate needs is canned for future use.

Vegetable seed collections supplied by the State Administration included the following: cabbage, beans, beets, carrots, cucumbers, parsnips, turnips, radishes, swiss chard, lettuce, squash, onions, corn, endive, and lima beans. Tomato, early cabbage, and pepper plants were purchased, by special arrangement, from local greenhouses.

The space occupied by the gardens, which totaled approximately 21,000 acres, would have embraced more than 236 average Pennsylvania farms. Community tracts with a total acreage of 2,950 contained 32,423 of the gardens. The remaining 183,469 were individual home or vacant lot gardens.

There were 84,502 large gardens (approximately 5,000 square feet) and 131,390 small (approximately 2,500 square feet). Packets of seeds distributed totaled approximately 220,000. To aid their cultivation 4,000 tons of fertilizer were used.

Allegheny County had the largest number of gardens - 29,705 - all of which were small plots. The value of their crops was estimated at $86,135 in June. At the other extreme, Pike County, one of the smallest in population, had only 150 plots which yielded but $36.80 worth of produce this month.

TABLE 5

VOLUME OF DIRECT RELIEF, BY TYPE
JUNE, 1935

Type of Relief	Number of Orders	Quantity	
TOTAL	3,905,474	-	
Cash (weekly grants)	672,439	-	
Food			
Food (weekly orders)	926,403	-	
Milk (monthly orders)	124,019	4,882,868	quarts
Shoes and Clothing			
Shoe and clothing orders	583,107	-	
Shoes repaired	7,227	7,698	pairs
Fuel			
Bituminous coal	8,274	8,128	tons
Anthracite coal	8,944	7,514	tons
Coke	53	42	tons
Gas	12,523	-	
Wood	899	2,701	cords
Kerosene and fuel oil	6,700	69,707	gals.
Water and light (monthly orders)	9,801	-	
Shelter (monthly orders)	57,800	-	
Medical Care*			
Medical orders	40,667	-	
Dental orders	10,471	-	
Cod liver oil orders	4,992	-	
Surplus Food Products*	1,431,155	2,635,446	pounds
Roast beef	-	1,553,469	pounds
Mutton	-	179,827	pounds
Veal	-	175,143	pounds
Butter	-	1,974	pounds
Cheese	-	175,584	pounds
Evaporated milk	-	58,654	pounds
Rice	-	94,206	pounds
Sugar	-	160	pounds
Sauerkraut	-	43,215	pounds
Potatoes	-	353,214	pounds

* Granted to both work and direct relief cases.

WORK RELIEF

Cost. Although work relief expenditures in June were $496,423.84 less than in May, the amount paid to the workers showed only a slight, rather than a proportionate, decrease. This anomaly is explained by the 30.0 per cent decrease in funds expended for materials and equipment, while the amount covering wages and salaries dropped only 13.1 per cent.

Expenditures for work relief in June amounted to $3,085,450.20.* This was 18.3 per cent of the total relief expenditure of the month, - exactly the same proportion as was used for this purpose in May.

Distribution of Man Hours. The closing of schools during June facilitated the initiation of a number of public property projects for the repair and reconstruction of school buildings. Most of these projects did not get underway until the last week of the month. Consequently, they added only slightly to the total number of man hours utilized for this type of project in June, which was but 0.7 per cent over May. However, their effect is more vividly reflected by the weekly employment figures showing that, during the last week in June, there were 1,366 more workers employed than at the end of the preceding month. As shown in Table 6, a total of 41,446 persons were employed during the week ending June 29th on the 1,175 projects of all types then active.

Table 7 indicates that the number of man hours worked in June totaled 4,780,565. This was 973,860 less than in May. Distribution was similar to preceding months, with public property projects again accounting for the majority of the time worked, or 82.1 per cent. Non-manual projects which provided the most man hours of work were those involving records and clerical work, special surveys, and reemployment service.

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* It should be noted that this expenditure, for a calendar month period, had no direct relation to the work relief statistics in Tables 6 and 7, which deal with periods of one and five weeks respectively.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT
WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1935

County	Number of Active Projects	Number of Persons Working on				
		All Projects	Public Property Projects	Arts and Research Projects	Welfare, Health & Recreation Projects	All Other Projects
TOTAL	1,175	41,446	34,479	4,599	1,630	738
Adams	3	26	24	-	2	-
Allegheny	128	7,086	5,744	900	307	135
Armstrong	8	208	162	30	16	-
Beaver	24	532	495	17	16	4
Bedford	8	232	227	2	3	-
Berks	47	1,581	1,499	58	18	6
Blair	19	498	474	4	20	-
Bradford	3	16	8	-	8	-
Bucks	12	270	230	35	5	-
Butler	11	229	194	21	14	-
Cambria	38	1,276	1,192	37	32	15
Cameron	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon	13	233	210	16	7	-
Centre	11	126	67	45	5	9
Chester	9	198	114	33	16	35
Clarion	5	124	117	-	7	-
Clearfield	9	359	352	-	7	-
Clinton	9	327	292	4	31	-
Columbia	7	162	154	7	1	-
Crawford	14	199	172	19	8	-
Cumberland	14	268	221	14	3	30
Dauphin	37	1,048	749	97	66	136
Delaware	22	569	434	97	38	-
Elk	2	6	-	-	6	-
Erie	21	1,049	1,018	12	15	4
Fayette	30	524	419	52	36	17
Forest	2	5	-	-	5	-
Franklin	12	152	115	21	13	3
Fulton	1	1	-	-	1	-
Greene	8	182	179	-	3	-
Huntingdon	10	307	305	-	2	-
Indiana	10	180	157	10	13	-
Jefferson	15	511	497	7	7	-

TABLE 6 (Continued)

NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING, BY COUNTIES AND TYPE OF PROJECT
WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1935

County	Number of Active Projects	Number of Persons Working on				
		All Projects	Public Property Projects	Arts and Research Projects	Welfare, Health & Recreation Projects	All Other Projects
Juniata	4	27	25	–	2	–
Lackawanna	37	1,164	991	114	47	12
Lancaster	13	249	207	22	17	3
Lawrence	20	351	287	50	9	5
Lebanon	10	345	310	30	5	–
Lehigh	26	1,015	951	26	9	29
Luzerne	41	2,050	1,916	82	43	9
Lycoming	16	388	311	62	9	6
McKean	5	17	1	10	6	–
Mercer	15	268	238	23	7	–
Mifflin	8	137	121	–	16	–
Monroe	12	281	245	22	14	–
Montgomery	24	781	688	61	32	–
Montour	5	58	56	–	2	–
Northampton	28	761	661	75	25	–
Northumberland	18	401	355	16	30	–
Perry	6	133	131	–	2	–
Philadelphia	137	6,562	4,836	1,171	335	220
Pike	4	10	–	7	3	–
Potter	2	26	22	–	4	–
Schuylkill	42	1,980	1,817	103	37	23
Snyder	9	181	176	4	1	–
Somerset	21	432	404	11	11	6
Sullivan	1	18	18	–	–	–
Susquehanna	4	29	27	–	2	–
Tioga	9	89	76	–	5	8
Union	5	114	113	–	1	–
Venango	13	238	198	20	14	6
Warren	3	14	–	2	12	–
Washington	26	878	810	30	30	8
Wayne	2	4	2	–	2	–
Westmoreland	19	804	676	–	128	–
Wyoming	5	22	19	1	2	–
York	11	1,861	1,825	8	28	–
State-Wide	12	1,274	145	1,111	9	9

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
JUNE 3 THROUGH JUNE 29, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
GRAND TOTAL - ALL PROJECTS	4,780,565	100.0
PUBLIC PROPERTY - TOTAL	3,924,520	82.1
New Construction - Total	2,068,753	43.3
Roads, streets, etc.	633,582	13.3
Sewers, drainage and sanitation	460,564	9.6
Waterways and flood control	427,120	8.9
Recreational facilities	340,794	7.1
Public utilities	148,172	3.1
Public buildings, schools, etc.	46,486	1.0
Bridges and grade crossings	12,035	0.3
Repair and Reconstruction - Total	1,151,449	24.1
Roads, streets, etc.	516,059	10.8
Public buildings, schools, etc.	377,007	7.9
Public utilities	95,673	2.0
Waterways and flood control	83,693	1.8
Recreational facilities	38,088	0.8
Sewers, drainage and sanitation	33,989	0.7
Bridges and grade crossings	6,940	0.1
Landscaping and Grading - Total	625,648	13.1
Parks	405,888	8.5
Landscaping	194,700	4.1
All other	25,060	0.5
Eradication and Control Projects - Total	48,698	1.0
Conservation Projects - Total	29,972	0.6

TABLE 7 (Continued)

NUMBER OF MAN HOURS WORKED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
JUNE 3 THROUGH JUNE 29, 1935

Type of Project	Man Hours	Per Cent of Total
ARTS AND RESEARCH - TOTAL	526,344	11.0
Records and clerical work	253,794	5.3
Research and special surveys	229,762	4.8
Music	26,505	0.6
Library and museum	5,684	0.1
All other	5,388	0.1
Public works of art	5,211	0.1
PUBLIC WELFARE, HEALTH AND RECREATIONAL - TOTAL	244,848	5.1
Reemployment service	181,250	3.8
Mine sealing	31,997	0.7
Better Housing Division of F. H. A.	14,501	0.3
Health campaigns	13,087	0.2
All other	4,013	0.1
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS NEEDED BY UNEMPLOYED - TOTAL	76,054	1.6
Clothing	72,311	1.5
Garden products	3,743	0.1
TOOL AND EQUIPMENT - TOTAL	8,309	0.2
PLANNING - TOTAL	490	*

* Less than one twentieth of one per cent.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

All forms of special relief were sharply curtailed during June with the exception of aid to unemployed veterans. This item accounted for $72,187.37, a rise of 9.9 per cent over the amount expended for this purpose during the preceding month. Other special programs active this month were: homeless and transients, emergency education, college student aid, rural rehabilitation, processing projects, and self-help cooperatives (Table 4).

Homeless and Transients. Nearly four thousand fewer persons passed through the various transient shelters in June, - a decrease of 12 per cent compared

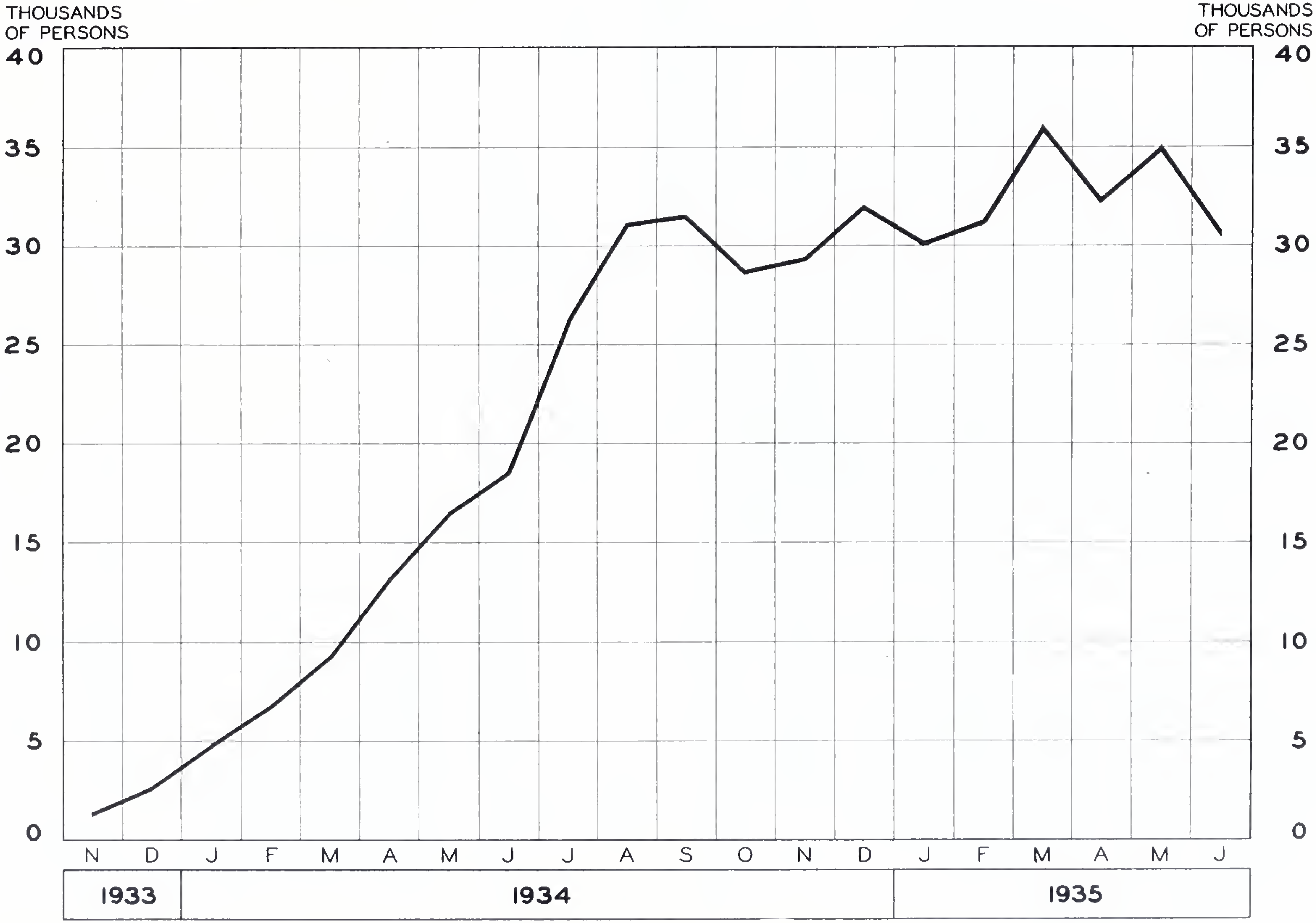
TABLE 8

NUMBER OF HOMELESS AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING AID, AND COST OF PROGRAM
JUNE AND MAY, 1935

Item	June	May
Number at Mid-monthly Census		
Cases - total	8,658	9,413
Family	671	836
Non-family	7,987	8,577
Persons - total	10,305	11,182
Family	2,318	2,605
Non-family	7,987	8,577
Number During Month		
Cases - total	28,032	31,898
Family	1,147	1,258
Non-family	26,885	30,640
Persons - total	30,792	35,003
Family	3,907	4,363
Non-family	26,885	30,640
Expenditures		
Total	$ 201,959.32	$ 285,116.70
Relief in kind	145,691.20	176,438.44
Relief in cash	19,533.75	23,153.38
Plant and equipment	36,734.37	85,524.88

NUMBER OF HOMELESS & TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF

NOVEMBER, 1933 — JUNE, 1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
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to May. Of the 30,792 individuals aided, 3,907, or about one tenth, were members of traveling families and 26,885 were non-family persons.

Expenditures for transients were $83,157.38 less in June than in May, a decrease of 29 per cent. The saving was proportionately greatest in expenses for plant and equipment.

College Student Aid. The number of students working under the student aid program dropped from 6,116 in May to 3,254 in June, due to the closing of many of the 72 participating colleges. Earnings of students were disproportionately low, as compared to May, because few worked the entire month of June. Total

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF COLLEGE STUDENTS AIDED, BY TYPE OF PROJECT
JUNE AND MAY, 1935

Type of Project	Number of Students June	May
GRAND TOTAL	3,254	6,116
Intra-mural (College Projects) - Total	3,120	5,726
Clerical and office	1,067	1,994
Research assistance	459	944
Laboratory assistance	459	773
Library and museum	371	652
Maintenance	346	497
Reading and grading papers	99	214
Landscaping	154	211
Construction	-	104
Statistical	45	50
Publication	34	74
All other	86	213
Extra-mural (Community Projects) - Total	134	390
Recreation	52	150
Education	38	81
Health and welfare	32	60
All other	12	99

earnings were $35,158.59, while average earnings of the students employed in June amounted to $10.80 for the month.

Emergency Education. In the month of June, the number of pupils in emergency education classes was equal to approximately 11.8 per cent of the public school enrollment of the State, while the number of teachers was but 2.7 per cent of those in the regular school system.* The program has continued to decrease from the peak reached in March when 3,078 teachers were employed for a total of 240,441 pupils. In June, the number of teachers was 1,676, which was but 78 per cent of those employed in May, while the total attendance at classes dropped 71 per cent. General adult education attendance decreased only in proportion to the number of teachers dropped, but interest in workers' education appears to have declined with the coming of summer and increased hope of jobs. On the other hand, while instructors for literacy classes were cut 40 per cent, the number of pupils attending them dropped but 14 per cent.

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS AIDED UNDER EMERGENCY EDUCATION PROGRAM, WITH EXPENDITURES, BY TYPE OF PROJECT

JUNE, 1935

Type of Project	Teachers Employed	Pupils	Expenditures
TOTAL	1,676	238,976	$ 120,011.88
General adult education	831	131,843	56,107.42
Nursery schools	162	2,766	11,648.61
Vocational training	81	12,626	6,619.18
Literacy classes	60	10,214	3,777.80
Parent education	41	3,626	3,390.94
Vocational rehabilitation	27	222	4,635.59
Workers' education	21	3,251	1,986.05
All other	453	74,428	31,846.29

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* Based on Statistical Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending July 3, 1933.

TOPIC OF THE MONTH

OCCUPATIONS OF TRANSIENTS

Summary. Present-day transiency is fundamentally an unemployment problem. A recent F.E.R.A. survey* of unattached transients and heads of transient families showed that more than 90 per cent were both employable and willing to work. The great majority had begun their travels in a definite quest for jobs.

On April 15, 1935, the Pennsylvania Emergency Relief Administration conducted a special census to determine the normal occupations, ages and origins of 11,161 homeless and transient persons receiving relief within the State. The census included only unattached individuals (about 93 per cent of the total) and heads of family groups. Among the outstanding findings were the following:

> Out of every 10 transients enumerated, five were from other States (Federal transients), one was a Pennsylvanian without local residence (State transient), and four were local homeless. Two thirds of the local homeless were over 45 years of age; seven tenths of the Federal transients were under 45 years of age.
>
> Approximately 5,000, or 45 per cent of the entire group, were skilled and semi-skilled industrial workers. The addition of domestic and personal service workers raised the total of the skilled and semi-skilled to nearly 6,600, or 59 per cent. (See chart on cover)
>
> In the skilled and semi-skilled class, workers connected with manufacturing and construction constituted more than half (2,346) and included a disproportionately large number of local homeless. Mine workers were fewest in number (378) and were over-represented among State transients. Transportation and communication workers (1,505) and the domestic and personal service workers (1,545) were over-represented in the Federal, or out-of-State, group.

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* Survey of June 3, 1935 - Division of Transient Activities, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Unskilled laborers and agricultural workers numbered approximately 2,800, or 25 per cent of all transients enumerated. There was a disproportionate concentration of workers without special skills among the local homeless.

White collar workers - clerks, salesmen, tradesmen, proprietors, professional, etc. - were few (only 1,051) and constituted less than 10 per cent of the transient population in contrast to the 20 per cent proportion which this class represented in a census of Pennsylvania's unemployed in 1934.

Composition of the Group. Included among the 11,161 transients enumerated were 5,515 Federal transients, with legal settlement in other States; 1,039 State transients, who had legal settlement in Pennsylvania, but had left their home communities; and 4,607 local homeless persons who had registered for relief without leaving their places of legal settlement.

Males, numbering 10,646, made up 95.4 per cent of the total. The 515 females reported represent the usual small proportion of this sex found in the transient population.

In considering age groupings, it must be remembered that members of families, other than heads, were excluded. This explains the almost total absence of persons under 16 in the tabulation below.

Ages	Total	Federal	State	Local
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 16	-	0.1	-	-
16 - 24	9.8	14.8	17.8	2.1
25 - 34	20.6	30.0	20.5	9.4
35 - 44	24.2	27.1	23.7	20.8
45 - 54	24.4	17.6	23.2	32.7
55 - 64	14.5	7.8	10.2	23.5
65 and over	6.3	2.5	4.6	11.2
Unknown	0.2	0.1	-	0.3

In terms of percentage concentration, it will be seen that salient differences exist in the ages of Federal, State and local transients.

Those who had, on the whole, wandered farthest - the Federal group - were predominantly young. Their most frequent age was 25-34. Approximately 45 per cent were under 35 and 72 per cent were under 45. State transients also showed some concentration in lower age classes, with approximately 38 per cent under 35 and 62 per cent under 45. The local homeless, on the other hand, were predominantly middle-aged and above. Only 11.5 per cent were under 35 and only 32.3 per cent were under 45, leaving more than two thirds who were 45 and over.

Chart 4 indicates the distribution of the transients in each of five major occupation classes, with skilled and semi-skilled industrial workers more than twice as numerous as the unskilled, and with unskilled workers more than twice as numerous as the white collar group. The total numbers reported in each class and the proportions of Federal, State and local transients were as follows:

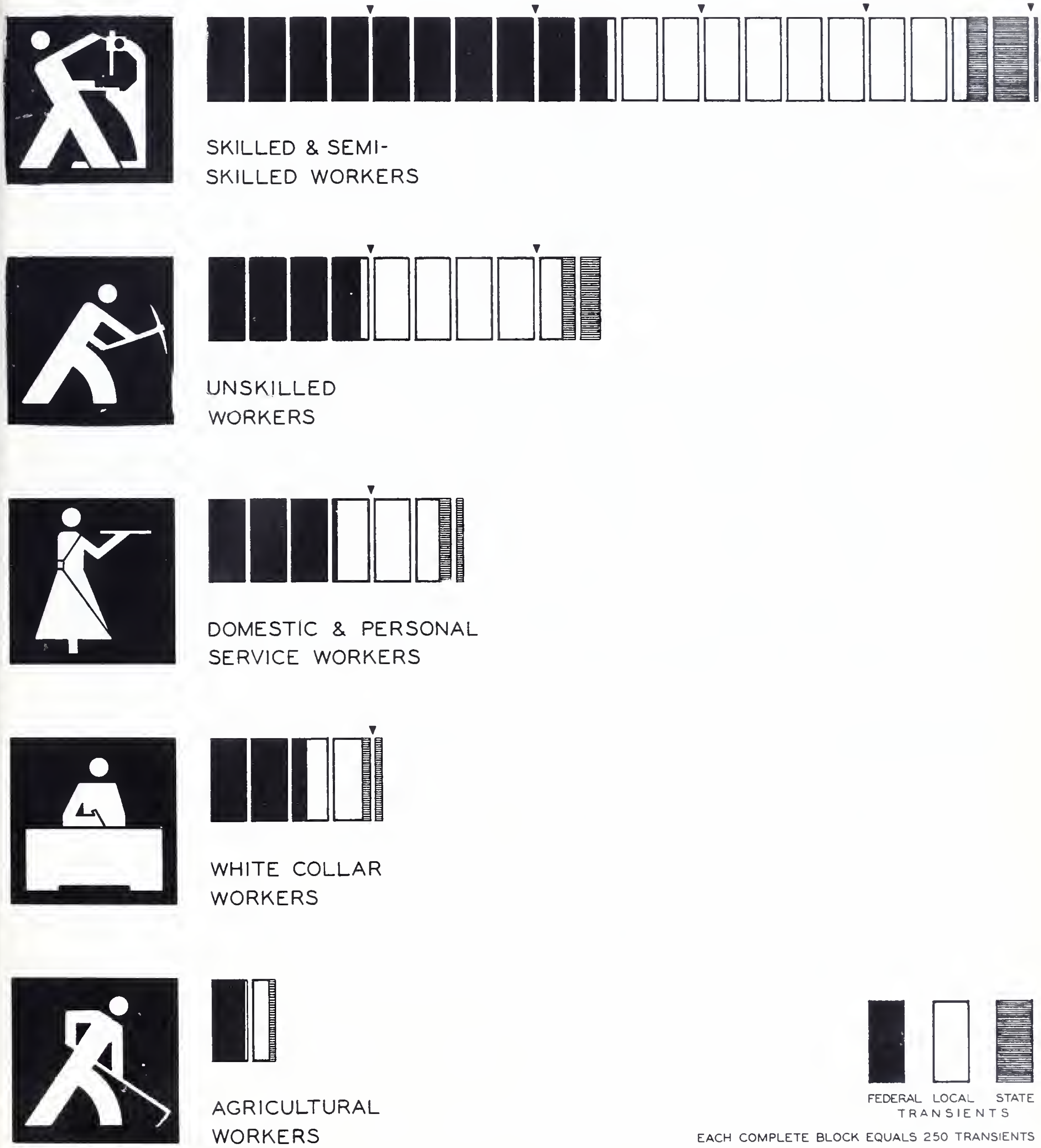
		Per Cent		
	Total	Federal	State	Local
All Transients	11,161	49.4	9.3	41.3
Skilled and semi-skilled	5,029	48.6	8.4	43.0
Unskilled	2,390	39.6	9.6	50.8
Domestic and personal service	1,545	50.6	8.1	41.3
White collar	1,051	57.2	9.7	33.1
Agricultural	408	58.6	11.5	29.9

Skilled and Semi-skilled Workers. The 5,029 transients included in this group represented a wide assortment of individual occupations, some of the most frequent being factory operative, weaver, carpenter, mechanic, moulder, painter, electrician, truck driver, drayman, seaman and coal miner. Taken as a whole, the group contained a slightly higher percentage of the local homeless than was found in the total transient population (see tabulation above). However, an analysis of the four main types of industry in which the workers were formerly engaged (Tables 11 and 12) shows that this over-representation of local homeless was true only of the manufacturing and building trades. A

OCCUPATIONS OF TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF

UNATTACHED PERSONS & HEADS OF FAMILY GROUPS

APRIL 15,1935



STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
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possible explanation lies in the finding that manufacturing and building or construction workers tended to be older men, many of whom, perhaps, had neither the hardihood nor faith to take up a wandering search of employment. The majority were over 44 years of age and were concentrated to a marked degree in the large industrial centers of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Among the 378 workers in the mineral extraction field there was some over-representation of State transients, due to the drifting of miners from one coal field to another. The smallness of the total, however, indicates the tendency of the great bulk of mine workers to seek regular unemployment relief in their home communities with the hope of being reemployed, at least periodically, at their old jobs.

In striking contrast to the workers identified with manufacturing, building and mining, the transportation and communication workers were heavily over-represented among Federal transients. Approximately two thirds, or 940, of the 1,505 migrants and homeless in this category, had come from other States. The large majority were under 45 years of age and almost 40 per cent were between 16 and 34 - the ages when travel and the possibility of "finding something" in a new city have their strongest appeal.

Unskilled Workers. Although local homeless persons constituted only 41.3 per cent of the transient population, they made up fully half (50.8 per cent) of the 2,390 unskilled workers in industry. Most of the men in this group reported previous employment in plants and factories, or at outside jobs such as loading and unloading, stevedoring, street cleaning, car washing, hod carrying and various forms of day labor. Like the industrial workers with greater skills, they were to a large extent middle aged and showed the same tendency to congregate in the shelters at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. A considerable proportion reported that they had had no opportunity to work in several, or

TABLE 11

NUMBER OF TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF, BY OCCUPATION, WITH PERCENTAGE OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TRANSIENTS IN EACH OCCUPATION CLASS

APRIL 15, 1935

Occupation	Total	Per Cent Federal	 State	 Local
ALL OCCUPATIONS	11,161	49.4	9.3	41.3
Unskilled labor	2,390	39.6	9.6	50.8
Skilled and semi-skilled work in connection with:				
Manufacturing	1,771	41.6	6.8	51.6
Building and construction	1,375	44.5	8.6	46.9
Extraction of minerals	378	40.7	22.8	36.5
Transportation and communication	1,505	62.5	6.6	30.9
Agricultural work	408	58.6	11.5	29.9
Domestic and personal service	1,545	50.6	8.1	41.3
Clerical work	428	57.8	12.1	30.1
Executive and managerial work (except in marketing and finance)	62	53.2	11.3	35.5
Marketing and finance	359	55.7	7.5	36.8
Professional and semi-professional work	130	70.0	10.0	20.0
Government service	72	41.7	4.2	54.1
Inexperienced (no previous employment)	439	74.3	20.5	5.2
Unspecified	299	59.2	7.4	33.4

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TRANSIENTS, WITH PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION APRIL 15, 1935

Occupation	Total	Federal	State	Local
ALL OCCUPATIONS	11,161	5,515	1,039	4,607
	Per Cent			
ALL OCCUPATIONS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unskilled labor	21.4	17.2	22.0	26.4
Skilled and semi-skilled work in connection with:				
Manufacturing	15.9	13.4	11.6	19.8
Building and construction	12.3	11.1	11.4	14.0
Extraction of minerals	3.4	2.8	8.3	3.0
Transportation and communication	13.5	17.0	9.5	10.1
Agricultural work	3.7	4.3	4.5	2.6
Domestic and personal service	13.8	14.2	12.0	13.8
Clerical work	3.8	4.5	5.0	2.8
Executive and managerial work (except in marketing and finance)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Marketing and finance	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.9
Professional and semi-professional work	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.6
Government service	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8
Inexperienced (no previous employment)	3.9	5.9	8.7	0.5
Unspecified	2.7	3.2	2.1	2.2

in some cases many, years.

The 408 agricultural workers, who were also considered unskilled, belong to a group which has always included some migrants. For this reason it was not surprising to find a disproportionate number among Federal and State transients, as compared with local homeless.

Domestic and Personal Service Workers. Of the 1,545 transients reporting domestic and personal service occupations, 387, or approximately one fourth, were women. This was the only occupation group in which women constituted a sizeable proportion. Among the individual pursuits represented, those occurring most frequently were cook, waiter or waitress, office cleaner, porter, janitor, dishwasher, housekeeper, hospital attendant and barber.

The women workers tended to be younger than the men, their most frequent age being 25-34, in comparison with the modal age for men of 35-44. As might be expected from this finding, female domestic service workers were somewhat over-represented among the Federal transients, while male workers included a large proportionate number of local homeless.

White Collar Workers. Transients in this group, which included persons formerly identified with clerical work, executive and managerial work, marketing and finance, professional work and government service, numbered only 1,051, or 9.4 per cent of the total.

As indicated by the comparatively high percentages found in the Federal and State transient columns (Tables 11 and 12), they tended as a class to be migratory. Only the 72 government service workers - most of whom reported themselves as former watchmen, guards or doorkeepers - included an over-representation of local homeless.

The largest single occupation class was that of the clerical workers,

TABLE 13

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS REPORTED BY UNEMPLOYED EMPLOYABLES, APRIL, 1934, EMPLOYABLES ON RELIEF ROLLS, JANUARY, 1935, AND TRANSIENTS RECEIVING RELIEF, APRIL, 1935

Occupation	Unemployed Employables April, 1934 1/	Employables on Relief Rolls January, 1935 2/	Transients Receiving Relief April, 1935 3/
All Occupations 4/	735,712	397,706	10,015
	Per	Cent	
All Occupations 4/	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unskilled labor	23.3	36.7	23.9
Skilled and semi-skilled work in connection with:			
Manufacturing	20.4	14.4	17.7
Building and construction	10.6	14.3	13.7
Extraction of minerals	4.7	4.7	3.8
Transportation and communication	5.6	5.9	15.0
Domestic and personal service	14.6	13.0	15.4
Clerical work	7.3	4.9	4.3
Executive and managerial work (except in marketing and finance)	0.5	0.1	0.6
Marketing and finance	8.7	3.1	3.6
Professional and semi-professional	3.2	1.4	1.3
Government service	1.1	1.5	0.7

1/ Based on Social Surveys enumeration, covering urban and rural non-farm areas only.

2/ Based on Labor Inventory of employable relief recipients registered with State and Federal employment offices.

3/ Based on special study of unattached transients and heads of transient families; April 15, 1935.

4/ The items "Agricultural work," "Inexperienced" and "Unspecified" (included in Tables 11 and 12) are omitted here because comparable data are not available.

consisting of 428 persons with experience as typists, office clerks and stenographers. The next largest class, marketing and finance, included 359 one-time employees of banks, stores, hotels and commercial houses, of whom more than 200 were salesmen. The remaining classes, while numerically of little significance, are interesting indications of the broad range of activities in which transients have engaged.

Inexperienced - Never Employed. More than 90 per cent of the 439 transients who reported no previous work experience were under 25 years of age - a group of men and older boys who had found few, if any, opportunities for earning a living since leaving school. Three fourths of the 439 had come to Pennsylvania from other States and all but 23 were away from their home communities. Most of the few older persons reported were women, detached from the family groups which had formerly provided their security.

Transients and Other Unemployed Groups. Table 13 compares the occupational distribution of the transient population included in this study with that of Pennsylvania's unemployed employables in 1934 and of employable persons on the relief rolls in January, 1935. As indicated in footnotes, persons without work experience and those with agricultural or unspecified occupations have been omitted to make the data from the three enumerations comparable. For this reason the percentages applicable to transients differ slightly from those given in preceding tables.

Among the striking differences and similarities between the groups - all faced with the single basic problem of unemployment - the following are perhaps the most significant.

> Both the 735,712 unemployed of 1934 and the 10,015 transients of 1935 included approximately the same proportions (roughly 23 per cent) of unskilled laborers. The

marked over-representation of the unskilled among persons on relief rolls (36.7 per cent) probably reflects in part the tendency of those seeking work to register for the type of job they believe is most likely to be offered rather than the type for which they have been specially trained.

The proportions of unemployed employables and transients reporting skilled manufacturing occupations were substantially larger than the corresponding proportion of the relief group.

Transportation and communication workers represented 15 per cent of the transient group in contrast to less than six per cent of either of the larger groups.

No marked differences existed between the three groups in the percentages reporting domestic and personal service occupations.

The five classes of white collar workers made up more than a fifth of the unemployed employables, in contrast to only an approximate tenth of the transients and registered relief recipients.

COUNTY AND AREA TRENDS

Proportions of County Populations on Relief Rolls. Table 14 shows the shift in the number of counties having specified percentages of their populations on relief rolls over the three month period since the beginning of the 1935 seasonal decline. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of counties having smaller percentages listed, and a consequent decrease in those showing higher percentages.

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF COUNTIES HAVING SPECIFIED PERCENTAGES
OF THEIR POPULATIONS ON RELIEF ROLLS
APRIL THROUGH JUNE, 1935

Per Cent of Population on Relief	Number of Counties		
	April	May	June
TOTAL	67	67	67
Less than 5%	-	-	-
5 to 9.9	2	8	11
10 to 14.9	18	16	18
15 to 19.9	23	20	16
20 to 24.9	15	16	16
25 and over	9	7	6

Over 25 per cent of the population was on the June relief rolls in 6 counties; namely, Bedford, Clearfield, Columbia, Fayette, Northumberland, and Somerset. All but Somerset were in this classification during the preceding months.

Reduction in 53 Counties. The drop in Pennsylvania's average relief population amounted to 41,930 persons, or 2.5 per cent, between May and June. This

TABLE 15

CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES
JUNE, 1935

County	Average Number During Month		Per Cent of Population	Expenditures	
	Cases	Persons		Direct Relief	Work Relief
TOTAL	436,894	1,649,386	17.1	$11,763,668.09	$3,085,450.20
Adams	538	2,911	7.8	11,429.41	2,742.10
Allegheny	81,233	276,728	20.1	2,355,954.16	577,401.19
Armstrong	2,725	11,412	14.4	58,789.86	23,229.09
Beaver	6,318	22,040	14.8	156,205.78	46,360.91
Bedford	2,315	10,148	27.2	45,761.58	18,851.20
Berks	6,297	23,354	10.1	126,684.83	124,493.91
Blair	4,834	19,877	14.2	116,203.84	28,699.48
Bradford	1,034	4,558	9.3	25,393.39	1,179.20
Bucks	1,864	8,164	8.4	45,204.76	23,279.14
Butler	3,235	14,315	17.8	87,792.36	16,198.85
Cambria	9,685	41,377	20.4	233,573.62	93,219.74
Cameron	138	561	10.6	3,179.14	-
Carbon	2,342	10,614	16.7	62,143.69	19,480.09
Centre	2,067	9,274	20.0	46,795.51	6,950.48
Chester	2,671	11,840	9.4	65,651.98	14,583.01
Clarion	1,266	5,310	15.4	30,022.93	7,834.70
Clearfield	6,379	29,029	33.5	160,576.05	16,001.40
Clinton	1,451	6,210	19.2	33,339.96	18,878.47
Columbia	2,895	14,410	29.5	87,050.89	10,589.77
Crawford	2,090	8,745	13.9	44,244.31	11,174.20
Cumberland	1,887	8,231	12.1	38,168.34	17,739.71
Dauphin	6,082	23,987	14.5	128,484.90	98,382.03
Delaware	5,799	23,160	8.3	145,798.68	45,610.08
Elk	1,022	4,320	12.9	29,429.13	959.30
Erie	7,427	27,655	15.8	162,145.40	67,163.43
Fayette	13,525	53,896	27.1	379,377.48	45,265.53
Forest	168	736	14.2	4,231.40	408.43
Franklin	1,799	7,980	12.3	34,971.52	11,527.58
Fulton	477	2,300	24.9	8,621.45	105.85
Greene	2,008	8,434	20.2	52,687.33	10,612.60
Huntingdon	2,161	8,675	22.2	43,914.23	15,237.53
Indiana	3,687	16,938	22.5	92,540.66	13,547.86
Jefferson	2,522	11,270	21.6	51,801.27	29,940.07

TABLE 15 (Continued)

CASE LOADS, EXPENDITURES AND PER CENT OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF, BY COUNTIES JUNE, 1935

	Average Number During Month		Per Cent of Population	Expenditures	
County	Cases	Persons		Direct Relief	Work Relief
Juniata	597	2,775	19.4	$ 15,663.16	$ 1,653.63
Lackawanna	17,523	72,188	23.3	486,946.48	87,867.75
Lancaster	5,939	21,524	10.9	129,278.15	16,289.02
Lawrence	5,515	20,627	21.2	144,669.85	36,223.60
Lebanon	1,532	6,406	9.5	33,027.80	23,450.42
Lehigh	7,261	27,156	15.7	167,117.24	86,858.90
Luzerne	25,658	109,112	24.5	765,930.44	147,425.56
Lycoming	4,370	16,729	17.9	103,457.85	30,569.23
McKean	1,257	5,179	9.4	30,590.13	2,943.44
Mercer	4,472	17,564	17.7	121,663.51	21,155.23
Mifflin	1,380	6,163	15.3	33,871.56	12,289.94
Monroe	905	3,814	13.5	15,609.52	19,032.14
Montgomery	4,394	19,025	7.2	103,236.29	59,988.69
Montour	693	3,379	23.3	18,530.37	1,756.63
Northampton	6,521	25,538	15.1	154,057.25	66,801.96
Northumberland	7,382	33,898	26.4	236,696.71	23,520.68
Perry	638	2,957	13.6	16,193.18	4,799.37
Philadelphia	99,927	316,394	16.2	2,993,031.69	559,648.51
Pike	97	546	7.3	2,345.24	882.82
Potter	667	2,746	15.7	16,167.91	1,300.17
Schuylkill	13,169	52,080	22.1	315,391.51	155,482.64
Snyder	900	4,595	24.4	22,279.26	8,094.90
Somerset	4,617	20,291	25.1	110,936.03	32,768.48
Sullivan	294	1,367	18.2	6,514.67	1,342.75
Susquehanna	1,140	4,641	13.7	30,446.62	2,576.77
Tioga	683	2,932	9.2	14,889.99	5,029.81
Union	747	3,595	20.6	18,218.18	5,547.36
Venango	3,232	13,348	21.1	81,159.62	19,508.88
Warren	1,411	5,966	14.4	41,525.31	1,345.85
Washington	7,047	28,754	14.0	163,869.83	52,900.79
Wayne	709	3,112	10.9	21,073.79	595.63
Westmoreland	11,755	48,314	16.4	296,383.97	57,743.03
Wyoming	678	2,880	18.6	17,727.75	1,691.11
York	3,843	15,332	9.2	41,622.44	118,717.58
State-wide	-	-	-	25,374.95	-

reflected a reduction in the relief rolls of 53 counties. At the same time, the number of counties having 15 per cent or more of their populations on relief declined from 43 to 38.

Seasonal employment was one factor which contributed to the decrease, and another was the closing of cases where employable members of relief families failed to register with State and local employment offices.

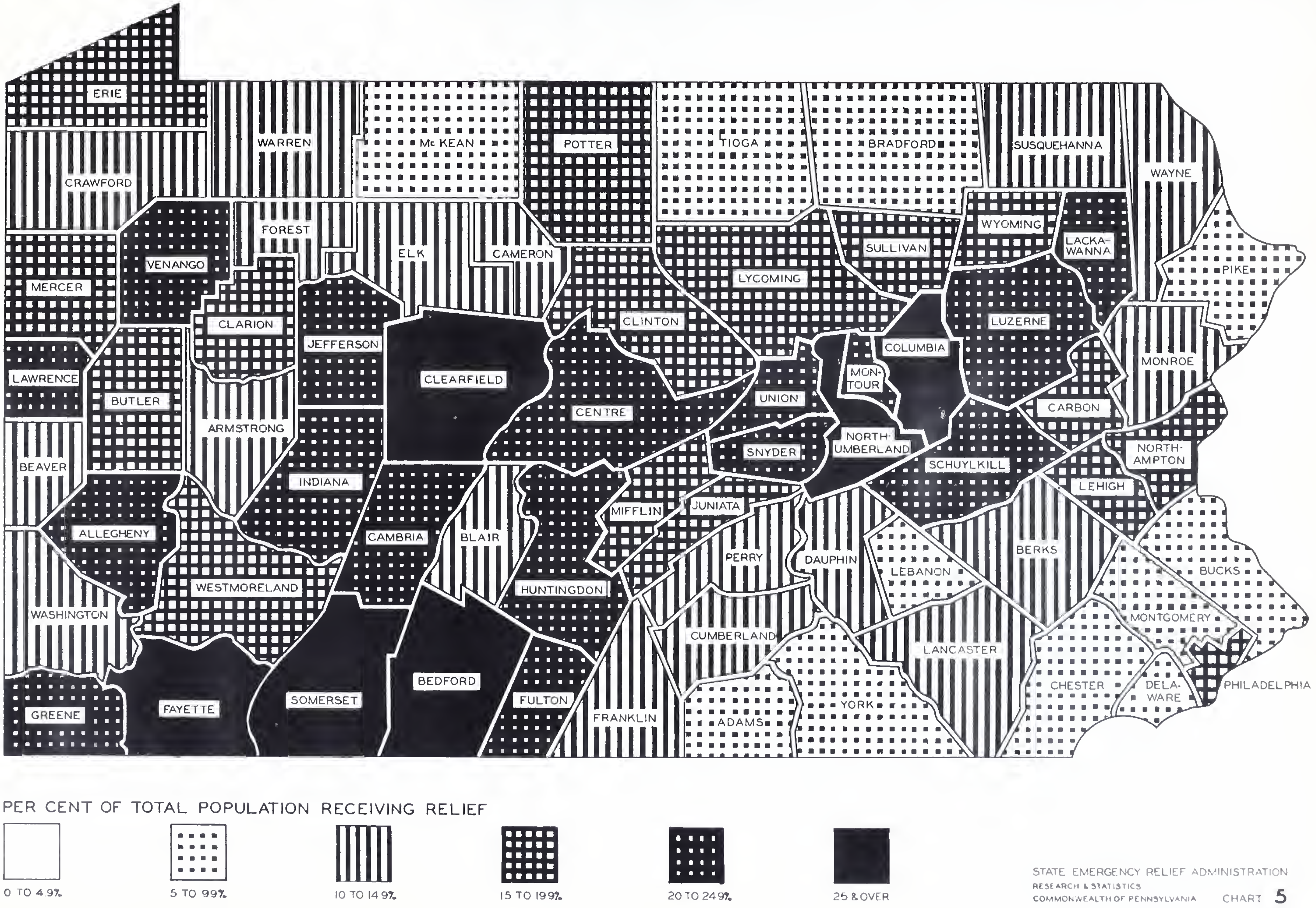
Total disbursements for the month decreased in all administrative units with the exception of Bedford and Cambria counties. The decline in expenses, even in those regions where the relief rolls rose, may be attributed to the shortness of the month. The number of order-writing days in June was three less than in May.

TABLE 16

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS JUNE, 1935

County Administrative Unit	Total Expenditures including Administration	Area Administrative Unit	Total Expenditures including Administration
TOTAL	$ 16,868,304.47	State-wide	$ 826,868.44
Allegheny	3,157,615.67	Area No. 1	469,324.93
Beaver	221,670.27	Area No. 2	233,912.33
Bedford	71,996.88	Area No. 3	66,232.34
Berks	274,343.15	Area No. 4	147,365.33
Blair	158,515.65	Area No. 5	99,965.47
Cambria	353,145.59	Area No. 6	606,597.64
Chester	90,494.43	Area No. 7	257,352.68
Delaware	210,890.93	Area No. 8	163,772.96
Fayette	463,890.78	Area No. 9	126,366.42
Lackawanna	618,093.64	Area No. 10	467,733.00
Lancaster	162,753.11	Area No. 11	299,180.30
Luzerne	969,036.65	Area No. 12	309,152.33
Philadelphia	3,743,936.82	Area No. 13	314,218.39
Potter	20,438.70	Area No. 14	139,213.65
Schuylkill	505,799.75	Area No. 15	334,311.35
Somerset	160,836.13	Area No. 16	261,398.56
Westmoreland	388,227.05		
York	173,653.15		

PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF


ERIE
WARREN
Mc KEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WAYNE
CRAWFORD
FOREST
ELK
CAMERON
WYOMING
LACKA-WANNA
PIKE
MERCER
VENANGO
SULLIVAN
LYCOMING
CLARION
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CLINTON
COLUMBIA
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BEAVER
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JUNIATA
ALLEGHENY
CAMBRIA
BLAIR
PERRY
DAUPHIN
BERKS
LEBANON
BUCKS
WESTMORELAND
HUNTINGDON
WASHINGTON
MONTGOMERY
CUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
BEDFORD
CHESTER
DELA-WARE
PHILADELPHIA
GREENE
FAYETTE
SOMERSET
FULTON
YORK
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION RECEIVING RELIEF
0 TO 4.9%
5 TO 9.9%
10 TO 14.9%
15 TO 19.9%
20 TO 24.9%
25 & OVER

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